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[SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE British Legislature has commenced its ordinary session under circumstances that render its meeting of more than usual interest and importance. The Parliament of the world has opened. Constitutional liberty, in the only great country in Europe where it is either understood or permitted, is about to give the neighbouring nations a new example of its effective working. We may be assured that those nations will watch with curiosity, not unmixed with a deeper feeling, the deliberations of an assembly so illustrious, and, unfortunately for the interests of humanity and civilisation, so unrivalled.

The meeting of a new British Parliament, and its probable results, are always to be considered under a twofold aspect. How will its constitution affect home politics? and what influence will its deliberations exercise upon the general policy of Europe, and of the world? At the present time both of these questions are of a complexity seldom seen, and of an importance seldom exceeded in history.

The "condition of England" question, that a few short years ago was of such painful interest, is now most cheering. If the observer or commentator takes his stand upon platform high above the bustle and jostle of warring factions, and of the fragments of dismembered parties that exist in and out of the Legislature, he will have much reason to rejoice at the position of his country, and the most satisfactory grounds for hoping that England will more than ever be the example and the guide of less favoured nations, and the friend and mainstay elsewhere of those principles of rational liberty and moderate statesmanship which have made her what she is. Formerly, ere the late Sir Robert Peel had crowned a career of usefulness by immolating his heart, his friendships, and his own consistency, upon the altar of a paramount and sacred public duty, the condition of the people of England was one upon which no

statesman could reflect without misgivings for the future. The repeal of the Corn-laws, and the emancipation of industry from the impediments and trammels of a tax upon food, has happily either altogether removed or greatly diminished this anxiety. With cheap food and steady employment, the people once believed and felt to be so dangerous, are happy and contented. The jails and the workhouses are empty; the manufacturers' labourers have wages to spare, not only for comforts and luxuries, but for provident investment; and the farmers' labourers, formerly the least paid, the most hopeless and dispirited of all labourers, find, to their comfort, that they are no longer a drug and an incumbrance upon the soil, but that they are valuable for their thews and their sinews, for their skill and for their good conduct. They have at last been raised above the daily dread of the workhouse that formerly beset them. We are aware that it is not alone to the repeal of the Corn and Navigation-laws, and to the gradual remission of taxes that impeded the extension of trade and manufactures, that all these favourable results are to be attributed. The discovery of the gold of California and Australia, and the pre-existent causes which led to what is called the "Exodus" of the Irish, and what may as justly, in regard to Australia, be called the "Exodus" of the English people, have no doubt contributed to raise the value of labour, both skilled and unskilled, in every part of the country; but the state of the Revenue—which, notwithstanding the almost yearly remission of large items of taxation, continues to show a surplus—is a fact that California and Australia, and the "Exodus" of the people, cannot explain. The departure of such vast hordes of enterprising, energetic, and industrious men as those which now swarm out of their native land at the cry of "gold to be had for the digging," would, had the Corn-laws been unrepealed, and had Free Trade been still the almost hopeless theory which Mr. Cobden found it when he entered public life, have been a

calamity, instead of a blessing. The circumstances of Great Britain have been vastly altered by the operation of both these causes; and it will be the greatest of the duties that will devolve upon the Parliament of 1852 to prepare a financial policy in accordance with these new and favourable facts, and to settle thereby upon a still more solid and permanent basis the prosperity of the country. If we descend to a lower level of contemplation, we shall find that the re-affirmation, consolidation, and extension of these great principles, will involve the personal fate of many statesmen, as well as the existence of the actual Administration. But these, however important, and however exciting as mere party questions, dwindle into insignificance, when compared with the larger questions of the national well-being in which they are included. Whatever may become of the political reputations of certain men, and whatever painful personal sacrifices of pride and consistency they may be called upon to make, we cannot doubt for a moment of the progression and triumph of those true principles of trade and fiscal policy, which allow a great people to thrive and to be happy, and to stand first in wealth, in enterprise, and in industry, among the nations of the world.

As regards foreign politics, it must be confessed that the New Parliament will enter upon its existence at a critical period. The omens of impending trouble and confusion, if not of strife and calamity, are many, and they thicken around Europe as we write. Everywhere we behold the elements of change and disorder. Mighty armies are marshalled, and no one knows against what enemy or what country they will be led forth in battle array. Russia is strong and ambitious, fully armed and equipped; Turkey runs the risk of crumbling to sudden decay, from internal weakness, even more than from foreign aggression; Austria is running the career of a bankrupt and a spendthrift, and only holds together her ill-consorted states, principalities, and kingdoms by an amount of coercion, which it is ruinous to employ, and which



COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORKS OF THE PETROPOLIS RAILWAY BY THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

it would be fatal to relinquish. Prussia, and the other states of Germany, after long panting and striving for a liberty akin to that enjoyed by the English people, are in the strong grasp of a military despotism, broken up into jealous, petty, and hostile sovereignties, and in the agonies of an almost mortal struggle; some of them with their own subjects, and some against dominant nations and races, which keep them in subjection. Belgium and Switzerland, where there are still some remnants of human right, are threatened with political extinction; and France, ruled by the evil spirit of the whole *imbroglio*, dances with frantic eagerness around the car of the perjured potentate who has enslaved and dazzled her. Everywhere in Continental Europe we see the unhappy spectacle of nations that desire freedom, but do not understand it; of nations that both love and understand, but cannot attain it; and of nations that are the slavish, and even contented victims of unrelenting despotism. In all the darkness of Europe there is but one bright spot, and that is in our own island. Although there are many questions in abeyance—that may well cause uneasiness, among ourselves, such as unhappy theological disputes, the fierce polemics of Ireland, the state of the Church of England, and other points of difference, minor perhaps, but still of grave significance—the New Parliament of this country may well be proud of the position it will hold, and thankful for the privilege of legislating for so great and so advancing a people. Representative Government, elsewhere discredited, has its abiding place and sanctuary here; and, whatever the chances and changes of factions and parties amongst us may be, we may confidently indulge the hope that the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the world will not suffer through any act or deed of the British Legislature.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORKS OF THE FIRST RAILWAY IN BRAZIL.

THIS event—of the greatest importance to the empire of Brazil—was celebrated with great *éclat* on the 29th August last, when the Emperor, with his Ministers and the principal officers of State, formally commenced the works of the first railway yet undertaken in this flourishing empire.

The Imperial Petropolis Railway and Steam Navigation Company was projected last year by Senhor Ireneo Evangelista de Souza, for the purpose of bringing into closer connexion with Rio the healthy and fashionable city of Petropolis, and of forming the first link in the great chain of railways intended to connect the producing districts with the seaport. The elevation of Petropolis is 2790 feet above Rio, and it consequently possesses great attractions, from the coolness of its atmosphere. The city is at the summit of the mountains which bound the bay of Rio on the north; and it is at this time reached by voyaging to the head of the bay, and along a crooked river to Porto d'Estrella; thence by carriages to the foot of the mountains; and the ascent of the mountain is usually made on mules. A magnificent road has recently been opened, by which carriages can ascend the mountains to Petropolis. This road is a work of great utility; displays much skill; and it ranks, in point of magnitude and costliness, as the greatest public work of Brazil.

The city of Petropolis is the summer abode of the Emperor and of all the wealthy families of Rio; and it is the point towards which the great roads from the interior converge; and all the produce—coffee, sugar, tobacco, &c.—of immense districts passes through Petropolis to reach this mountain road, and descend to the water.

The Railway now in course of construction runs from the head of the bay to the foot of the hills, a distance of about ten miles; and from the edge of the elevated table land where Petropolis is situated, surveys for a continuation of the railway are being made.

Through the illness of a member of the Imperial family, and a consequent change of residence, the ceremony of inaugurating the works had been deferred for some weeks; but on the day above named (Aug. 29), his Imperial Majesty Don Pedro II. and the Empress (with their attendants), and the Ministers of State, left the Marine Arsenal at 7 A.M., on board the steamer *Thetis*, and proceeded to the head of the bay. Here the Emperor's barges were in waiting to receive the party, who were rowed up the river Inhumimim to Porto d'Estrella; and, disembarking at this place, they were conveyed in the Emperor's coaches to Fragozo—a delightful spot, near the foot of the mountains, and where the ceremony was to take place. The Imperial party reached Fragozo at half-past eleven, and were received by Senhor Aguiar, the secretary, and Mr. Bragge, the engineer, and were conducted to tents erected on the ground. After a little rest and refreshment the Emperor walked over the ground, and examined the preparations made for working. The august party then assembled at the ground marked for the first cutting, and the Vicar of the Freguezia (parish) assisted by the ecclesiastics of the neighbourhood, proceeded to consecrate and bless the undertaking. A barrow, of the magnificent woods of Brazil, and a shovel of silver had been provided; and the shovel was now presented by the engineer to the Emperor, who proceeded to cut a turf and place it in the barrow; and the instant the shovel touched the ground, a grand discharge of fireworks took place. After depositing the sod in the barrow, his Majesty handed the shovel to the Minister of the Empire, who cut the second sod. The Ministers of Finance, of Justice, of Foreign Affairs, of War, and of Marine, each cut a sod in turn, and were followed by the President of the Chamber of Senators, the President of the Chamber of Deputies; and lastly by the originator of the line, Senhor Ireneo. The Emperor then wheeled the barrow thus loaded some distance along a platform carpeted with the flags of all nations; and Senhor Ireneo finished the wheeling, and deposited the earth in the spot indicated by the engineer. Cheers for the Emperor, the Empress, and the Brazilian Constitution, were then most enthusiastically given, and salvos of rockets and bombs were fired.

After the Royal party had retired to their tent, the plans of the Railway were explained to his Majesty; and a plan for the drainage of a large marsh on the line of Railway, was also submitted by Mr. Bragge. His Majesty appeared much interested, and asked many questions. A collation was served at three P.M., and at four their Majesties and suite departed for the city.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, NOVEMBER, 1852.—Information having been received from the Norwegian Post-office, that the steam-packets between Norway and Denmark will cease running at the close of this month, the mails from the United Kingdom for Norway will be transmitted, on and from the 2d proximo, by the way of Sweden. The rates of postage to be taken on letters to Norway will be 1s. 5d. the half ounce, and so on, according to the scale in operation in the United Kingdom for carrying inland letters. This rate comprises both the British and foreign postage on the letters to the place of their destination, and it may be either paid in advance, or the letters may be forwarded unpaid, at the option of the reader, except, however, as regards registered letters, the postage upon which, as well as the registration fee, must be paid in advance.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY AND GREAT EXHIBITION SURPLUS FUND.—It seems the report of the Government having purchased the plot of ground near Kensington as a site for a new National Gallery is incorrect. The property in question has been purchased by the Royal Commissioners, with the surplus funds of the Great Exhibition. It is intended to present it to the nation, and to request the Government to erect upon the land buildings suitable for a new National Gallery, for a museum for the trades collection formed from the late Exhibition, which will be greatly augmented when suitable accommodation is afforded; also suitable premises for the School of Design; and for affording the means of carrying out a system of "industrial education" similar to that suggested in the first report of the Royal Commissioners.

IRISH POOR-LAW APPOINTMENTS.—The *Morning Herald* says—"So far from additional offices being created, a reduction has taken place in the staff of the board. When Mr. Commissioner Ball retired, Mr. Inspector Senior was appointed to fill his place, but Mr. Senior's place was not filled up, thus a saving of about £1000 a year was effected. Eleven temporary inspectors have been discontinued. Seven of them have been retained as permanent; four have been discontinued. In future no inspector is to be paid more than £700 a year, with no allowances beyond travelling charges, thus a saving of £3000 a year is at present effected; while, by reductions as vacancies occur, future savings will be made."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, NOV. 3.

Abd-el-Kader! Abd-el-Kader!—is the name in everybody's mouth at present; those who have not seen him overwhelm those who have been so fortunate with questions which the latter are but too proud and delighted to be able to reply to at full length, occasionally with the addition of such details as their imaginations may supply, to fill up any blank in the narrative, or add interest to its details. The Emir is of a moderate height, his figure is cast in the most perfect symmetry; slight, lithe, and muscular, strength and grace are united in every limb, displayed in every movement. His face, of a pure oval, is pale; his nose straight as that of a Greek statue; his eyes, which are not black, but of a deep blue, have a mingled expression of pride, of gentleness, of melancholy, and of latent ardour, that renders them really indescribable. This face is encased by a glossy black beard and whiskers. Abd-el-Kader's dress is remarkably simple; no ornaments nor brilliant colours interfere with its perfect plainness; while his white burnous and haïck are only conspicuous from the natural grace with which they are worn. His manners are calm, dignified, and gentle; an air of patient abstraction is remarkable in all his demeanour; nothing seems to excite in his mind any vivid emotion of pleasure, astonishment, or admiration. Much of his time is employed at his devotions; and, on his visiting Notre-Dame and the Madeleine, he spent some moments in prayer. As may be imagined, his appearance at the grand representation at the opera, was the principal attraction of the evening. There he sat, calm, silent, and impassable; his thoughts, probably, far from the scene and sounds around him; displaying neither interest nor ennui, but the same tranquil abstraction which marks his manner on all occasions. A good deal of amusement was excited by the entrance into his box of M. —, the celebrated marine painter, who insisted upon bestowing on the Emir, for the benefit of the audience, a most demonstrative *accolade*, an operation to which he submitted with a resignation worthy of a better cause.

Brilliant as was the representation at the Opera, the enthusiasm was certainly very moderate; the entrance of the President was not greeted with all the rapture, the enchantment, the loyalty, &c., which the newspapers are pleased to describe. The *cantata* was, altogether, the most successful affair of the evening.

The Théâtre Lyrique is giving a new opera comique, entitled, "La Ferme de Thilmoor." The music, by M. Varney, is very pretty and original; the libretto, taken from so-called Scottish life, is a truly Parisian conception of what goes on in the Highlands, and would be decidedly weak in any locality. Still, as a whole, the thing is attractive and agreeable. We are now at liberty to state, that the drama to which we alluded last week, as having been so enthusiastically admitted at the Théâtre Français, is written by M. de Girardin (Delphine Gay), and is entitled "Lady Tartuffe." The principal rôle is entrusted to Mlle. Rachel.

Appropos of Mlle. Rachel, we must not forget to give our readers a description of the Imperial acknowledgments of her's and M. Arsène Houssaye's homage to the *Chef de l'Etat*, in the latter's poem, "L'Empire, c'est la Paix." M. Fleury was charged with a complimentary missive, written by Louis Napoleon himself, to the celebrated artist, accompanied by a bracelet of great value. On a ground of green enamel is a large cluster of rubies and diamonds, which can be detached so as to form a brooch. At each side is a smaller cluster to match, which may be made to serve as buttons. The gift to M. Arsène Houssaye is a gold box, enamelled with blue, and on the lid is a cypher in diamonds, encircled by brilliants of considerable size.

Splendour in all things is decidedly the order of the day. The fair dames, who for so many years have monopolised to themselves the glories of scarlet and purple, embroideries and silks, gold and silver, and other such vanities, may well be astonished when they see the "inferior sex" doff their sad-coloured suits, and come forth slashed and braided, and bedizened and padded, and made up for an official reception!

The Prince Callimaki has at last received his recall, which he has long been expecting, from the Ottoman Empire. He is, it appears, to be replaced by Vely-Pacha. Prince Callimaki will be a good deal regretted in Parisian society.

Some of the most brilliant and magnificent *fétes* that have been given here for the last few years have been at the Ottoman Embassy.

The success of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," continues to increase every day in Paris. It is being translated at all sides, its merits are being discussed in every society, and the *Journal des Débats* has given it a most extended and favourable review, which is being copied in various other journals. We do not recollect any English work, that is to say, any work in English—in short, as Mr. Micawber would say, any work, not French—exciting the same sensation here.

The Almanack says it is November, but we all feel it is early in September. Fires are become intolerable, warm clothing insupportable. On the Boulevards, in the Champs Elysées, people sit till ten o'clock at night in the open air. In short, the summer has had a prick of conscience for leaving us so soon, and is come back to spend a few days with us before it gives place to winter.

The difficult question of the succession has at length been settled in a manner strongly indicative of the cunning of which, if Victor Hugo is an authority, Louis Napoleon possesses a large share. In the first instance Louis Napoleon simply intimated his wish that the Constitution should appoint Jerome Bonaparte and his family as next in succession to the Imperial Crown, in the event of the death of Louis Napoleon without issue. Such an arrangement was at least simple and natural; but, there are partisans of Louis Napoleon, such as M. de Morny, General de St. Arnaud, M. Fortoul, and some others, even in the Ministry, who look upon the Empire as merely temporary, and who are most desirous that the settlement should be made in such a form as to leave the question of the succession as open as the nature of a so-called hereditary Empire would permit. These gentlemen hinted to Louis Napoleon that a presumptive heir in the neighbourhood of the Throne was always troublesome, and was likely to be particularly so in the person of Napoleon Bonaparte, Jerome's son; they, therefore, advised Louis Napoleon to make the Empire hereditary in his own family in direct succession, but to make an arrangement by which, in the event of his having no son, he might adopt any member he chose of the Bonaparte family as his heir. On the other hand, Jerome Bonaparte, who, as well as his son, is at the present moment on excellent terms with the President, contended that, if his name were omitted in the act of settlement, the omission would be considered by the whole world as an acknowledgment on the part of Louis Napoleon that the Empire was not to be hereditary in the family of Napoleon the Great, and that it would, moreover, be a slur upon the character, both of himself, the last surviving brother of the Emperor, and his son. Louis Napoleon has contrived to propose an arrangement which, while it appears to effect a compromise between the two contending parties, by giving way to both, actually disappoints both parties, and defeats them in their objects. The plan is as follows:—Jerome Bonaparte and his family are to be nominated in the Constitution of the Empire as next in succession, but Louis Napoleon is to have the power (falling direct heirs of his own) to supersede their rights by the adoption of any other male member of the Bonaparte family, whom he may choose. But, if he does not adopt an heir in his lifetime, Jerome or his heir male succeeds as a matter of course. The effect of his plan is evidently favourable to Louis Napoleon, and to him alone. Jerome and his family can hardly consider themselves the heirs presumptive, for their rights may be superseded by adoption; and the adversaries of the Jerome family have failed in their efforts to limit the settlement to the heirs of Louis Napoleon in direct succession, so that they have not got rid of the embarrassments which they might encounter from the nomination of the Jerome family, in the event of the death of Louis Napoleon without issue.

Rumour speaks of a contemplated further suppression of the press in Paris; and of a military conspiracy, of which no particulars reach us, at Fontainebleau—the only evidence appearing to consist in the fact that Fontainebleau, as in old times, was to have been honoured with a Royal hunt; but that the Prince President, who was to have been present, has changed his mind, and will go to Compeigne instead.

A commercial treaty favourable to England is talked of. Meanwhile the liberated Abd-el-Kader is the "Cynthia of the minute." The Parisian journals minutely chronicle his going out and coming in. On Saturday he visited the Prince President at St. Cloud, which palace was for the first time probably startled from its propriety by the prayer

of a Mussulman. While waiting for the arrival of the Prince, Abd-el-Kader thought fit to perform his religious duties: he was received by the Prince with marked kindness. The President, who was surrounded by all the members of the Cabinet and several of his aides-de-camp, raised up the chief as he was bending to kiss his hand, and pressed him in his arms with emotion. After this salutation, his Highness offered to show Abd-el-Kader the palace; but the Emir wished first to renew, in a solemn manner, the oath which he had sworn at Amboise, and asked the Prince's permission to address him in a few words, of which the following is the purport:—

Monseigneur.—You have been good and generous to me. I owe you the liberty which others had promised me, and which you had not promised me, but which, however, you have accorded me. I swear to you never to violate the oath which I have made to you. I know that persons assert that I will not keep my promise, but believe no such insinuations. I am bound both by gratitude and by my word; and be certain that I will never forget what both one and the other impose on a descendant of the Prophet, and a man of my race.

Then the Emir added:—

I am not satisfied with merely affirming to you by word of mouth what I have just said. I desire to leave in your possession a writing which may be for all a testimony of the oath which I have here repeated. I now remit to you this document, which is the faithful interpretation of what I think.

The Prince replied that he was the more touched with the present proceeding, as he had not required any promise; that he had full confidence in him, having found a sufficient guarantee in his knowledge of the Emir's character; and that this spontaneous act of the Emir was a proof that he (the Prince) had been right in trusting him.

After hearing the address read, the Prince conducted the Emir over the Palace. In the course of conversation some happy expressions fell from Abd-el-Kader. The Minister of Justice, being presented to him, observed how slight a resemblance there existed between his attributions and those of the Minister at War. "A good empire," said the Emir, "leans for support on justice and the army." Several times Abd-el-Kader insisted on the error generally prevailing that a Mussulman is not bound by the oath made to a Christian, and protested energetically against such a doctrine. The Emir, in speaking to the Prince of his gratitude, said, "My bones are old, but as to the rest of my body it has been made young by your benefits." The Prince was again pleased himself to conduct the Emir to the stables, and pointed out to him his favourite horses, which Abd-el-Kader much admired. He was astonished at the beauty of the stables. "They are quite a little palace," said he. The Prince announced to the Emir that he would shortly exhibit to him a grand review of cavalry, and that for that occasion he would lend him an Arab horse. The Prince added that, as the Emir had not been on horseback for a length of time, he must come on Monday and try the horse which he should select. The kindness and attention on the part of his Highness, produced a profound effect on Abd-el-Kader. The Emir left St. Cloud at two o'clock. His visit, which lasted upwards of an hour and a half, produced a marked impression on all present.

Abd-el-Kader paid a second visit on Monday to St. Cloud, and rode out on an Arab horse, with the Prince President, in the Park for the space of about an hour. The Prince inquired of the Emir how his aged mother was at present? "During my captivity," replied the Arab chief, "my mother required a stick to support her step; but since my liberation, she has become younger, and can walk without any extraneous aid." On Tuesday Abd-el-Kader paid visits in Paris to several personages of note. He first went to see General Magnan, with whom he spoke of the French army, its courage, and glory, and expressed a wish to see the manoeuvres at Vincennes. The General promised to give him notice when his wish could be gratified. The Emir afterwards paid visits to M. Fould, Minister of State; M. de Persigny, Minister of the Interior; and the Archbishop of Paris. On leaving the Archbishop, he proceeded to the Hôtel des Invalides, where, in the absence of the Marshal Prince Jerome Bonaparte, the governor, he was received by General Sauboul, and the other officers of the establishment. He asked to see the tomb of the Emperor Napoleon, and exclaimed, on viewing it, "This sepulchre, so great and so beautiful, is worthy of him whose immortal name fills the world; his mortal remains are here, but his glory is everywhere." He afterwards visited the infirmary, and said, "It is a cause of grief to me to think that any of these brave men should have been wounded by my followers; but I was defending my country, and the French will pardon me when they think that I was an enemy worthy of them." The Emir then went to see the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, the Ministers of Finance and Marine, and the menagerie of M. Huguet de Massila. He admired exceedingly the courage of this latter individual, in entering the dens of the animals. "Never," says he, "since the time of Daniel was such a thing seen." On Wednesday Abd-el-Kader was present at a grand review, at Versailles.

BELGIUM.

The new Ministry is formally gazetted. The fresh infusion consists of MM. de Brouckere, Foreign Affairs; Piercot, Interior; Faider Justice. It seems M. Liedts, Finance; Vanhoorebeke, Public Works; and Arnoul, War; remain in the Ministry. The co-representative of the *Daily News* gives the following particulars respecting the antecedents of the new men. The writer says:—"M. de Brouckere, after studying with brilliant success at the University of Liege, was nominated substitute of the Procurer of the King at Ruremonde, and afterwards Procurer of the King at the same town. Elected in 1830 a member of the Congress National, and appointed by that assembly to be one of its secretaries, he took a prominent part in its glorious work. On the 29th of August, 1831, the *arrondissement* of Ruremonde elected him its representative in the Chamber of Deputies. In May, 1833, he was elected for Brussels, and represented the capital until 1848. In 1841 he was made Governor of the province of Antwerp under the Lebeau Ministry, and subsequently was transferred in the same capacity to the province of Liege. In 1850 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of the Belgians in Italy. It was M. de Brouckere who negotiated the treaty with Piedmont."

M. Faider, like M. Brouckere, studied at Liege. He was first nominated substitute of the Procurer du Roi at Louvain, and afterwards transferred in the same capacity to Antwerp. In time he became Advocate-General at the Court of Appeal at Brussels, and subsequently Advocate-General at the Court of Cassation. M. Faider is an able lawyer, and a man distinguished for lucidity of intellect. He joins moderation of character to great firmness of principles.

M. Piercot, who, before accepting the portfolio of the Interior was burgomaster of Liege, is a native of Brussels. He, like his colleagues, received his education at Liege. He afterwards became *avocat* of the Court of Appeal at Liege, and had not abandoned legal pursuits when he was called to direct public affairs. M. Piercot is a firm and sincere Liberal, and, it is said, an excellent speaker.

SPAIN.

M. Mendizabal, ex-Minister of Finance, has published an address to the country on a question which is now under the consideration of a commission appointed by the Government for that purpose, viz., that of monopolies. The ex-Minister is of opinion that the abolition of the monopoly in salt must result from the progress of agriculture, and particularly from the development given to the breeding of cattle. In the abolition of the monopoly of tobacco, M. Mendizabal finds an effectual means of diminishing the number of crimes in Spain, and, in the abolition of both the monopolies, the most easy and most politic solution of the question of the *fueros* of the Basque provinces. With regard to the financial part of the question, the ex-Minister says that by means of a tax of three reals a pound on leaf and of ten reals on manufactured tobacco, a sum of 100,000,000 would be obtained, which is only 12,000,000 short of what the monopoly now produces to the Government. As to salt, in calculating the consumption at 4,000,000 of *fanegas* (4,000,000 of English bushels), the establishment of a duty of 2½ reals per *fanega* would produce 10,000,000; a tax on the dealers in tobacco and salt would bring 6,000,000, and a tax on every head of cattle, varying according to their kind, would produce 20,000,000, making together 36,000,000; or 38,000,000 less than what the salt monopoly produces. In order to make up for this deficit, M. Mendizabal proposes to sell in ten years all the establishments used for the preparation of salt and tobacco, which he estimates will produce 400,000,000, or 40,000,000 a year. According to these calculations, there is only a deficit of 10,000,000 to fear from the abolition of the two monopolies, a sum which M. Mendizabal considers should not be regarded as an obstacle.

NAPLES.

It seems that mercy deigns to visit the breast even of the King of Naples. We learn, during his recent tour in the provinces he has liberated more than fifteen hundred prisoners. In the province of Catanzaro upwards of a thousand Constitutionalists have been sent to their homes. His Majesty has commuted the decision of the Grand Court, on the May 15th affair, thus—Dardano, Spavento, and Barbarisi, are to pass

the rest of their days in the Ergastolo; Scialoja and Leopardi are to be exiled; and the rest, condemned to the galleys, have already had the chains put round their bodies. But they again have received a commutation, and are to suffer half the named periods in irons. Thus, those sentenced to thirty years will wear the chains fifteen, and so on. The correspondent of the *Daily News* suggests that the clemency of the King, when properly weighed, is illusory, because it is well known that the class of persons in question seldom live in the galleys more than half the time which the commuted period will give them.

AMERICA.

The principal subject of excitement seems to be the Cuban affair. As soon as it was known in New York that the *Crescent City* had arrived, a procession was formed, and made its way to the foot of Warren-street, where the vessel was anchored. In the procession were several American flags, and the "Lone Star," or free flag of Cuba. A band of music was in attendance, and played patriotic and stirring airs. The procession having arrived at the point nearest the ship, the brass gun was again brought into requisition, and a salute was fired in honour of Lieutenant Porter, the commander of the *Crescent City*. The compliment was acknowledged by Lieutenant Porter, who replied through the guns of his ship. At the head of the procession was carried a banner, on which was painted, in bold letters, "The American flag shall not be insulted."

Captain Porter it seems, when at Havannah, was denied all communication with the shore, because he had on board the obnoxious Mr. Smith; so he left a protest, and steamed back to New York.

MEXICO.

Count de Montholon, the French Chargé d'Affaires at Guayaquil, and suite, arrived in the *Quito*, from Lima, having left the former port after a succession of insults. It appears that at the commencement of Flores' expedition, several persons who were persecuted by Urbina took refuge in the house of the French chargé, and these he refused to deliver up to Urbina's Government for punishment. On the 3d of August there was a Democratic banquet held at Guayaquil, and in the evening the guests, amongst whom were seen several members of the Government, formed a procession and marched through the streets, headed by a band of music. On arrival in front of the French Legation the music ceased, and an uproarious cry of "*Mueren los Franceses!*" "*Mueren los Franceses!*" and many other insulting things. For this the Count de Montholon required satisfaction; and it being refused, he applied for his passport, and went on board the French man-of-war *Penelope*, the commander of which also demanded satisfaction, but without success. An account of the whole affair has been forwarded to France.

WEST INDIES.

By the *Magdalena*, Royal Mail Company's steam-ship, which arrived at Southampton on Wednesday, we learn that the House of Assembly in Jamaica will proceed to business on the 9th of November.

The crops of sugar, &c., for 1852, October to October, was 24,413 hhds.; 15,371 pohns. rum; 11 casks of molasses; 4,682,781 lbs. pimento; 7,077,903 lbs. coffee. The previous year: sugar, 40,283; rum, 18,402; molasses, 40 casks; 1,176,676 lbs. ginger; 4,429,697 lbs. pimento; 5,595,273 lbs. coffee.

At Martinique and Guadaloupe sad havoc has been made by a most malignant species of African fever. The cholera is raging at Havannah, especially among the negroes.

LIFE IN MELBOURNE.

(Extracts from Private Letters from Melbourne, dated May 3d, 1852.)

By the time you get this the gold fever will have become prevalent in England; but if you know any who think of coming out, try, by all means in your power, to persuade them to stop at home. The reports you read in the newspapers are very much exaggerated; and it would take two or three sheets of paper, if I were to enumerate the trials and troubles of the diggers. Thousands lose their all; a few are benefited. I think I am correct when I say that 20,000 persons are digging now. Compare this number with the amount of gold it covered, and it would not yield to each an ounce a week. Many are carried off by dysentery, after a few days' painful illness: they die amongst strangers, and strangers carry them to their graves. This winter hundreds will die of starvation. It requires 25 tons of flour daily to feed the diggers: that is, 250 sacks of flour, each weighing 200 lbs.; and flour, up at the Diggings, is now £10 per sack; so that there is spent daily, for flour alone, £2500. But this sum is nothing, for as much more would be given willingly; still the awful fact is, there is not sufficient flour up at the Diggings for the winter's supply; and now the roads are in such a dreadful state that drags are not able to get up there. A friend of mine rode twelve miles on horseback along the road the other day, and counted fifteen drays "bogged," that is, stuck in the deep mud, the bullocks unable to drag them out. Drunkenness has increased to an alarming extent, and so has murder. It is not safe to go about Melbourne after dark; the wretched villains, who lurk in the sombre corners of the streets, have a knack of rushing out upon persons, and seizing them by the throat and choking them. More than three or four, and sometimes five or six, people have been found dead in the streets of Melbourne in the morning. Even in broad daylight, it is by no means an unusual occurrence for men to be knocked down and robbed. . . . I feel very much the high price of every necessary of life, caused by these gold-diggings. I paid £4 10s. the other day for a pair of Wellington boots; I pay £1 for shoes; my horse, for hay, £20 per ton. Bread, 1s. 4d. a 4 lb. loaf, and soon will be much dearer; butter, no better than the scrapings of the tubs in England, is 3s. 6d. per lb. Servants, from £30 to £50 per annum, and then you must let them do as they please, or do the work yourself. I wanted to buy a goat the other day, for its milk, the price used to be 5s., and now they don't care to sell them for £1 10s.; indeed, I have known a hundred to be bought for £1, so little were they valued. Horses which, a few months back, would fetch only £5 or £10, are now sold for £40 to £50: some go as high as £80, or even £120. The roughest and commonest drays are sold for £70: nothing less.

It cannot be denied that some persons have made a great deal of money, but those are chiefly amongst the very lowest class in our colony; and then it is quite amusing to see the use they put it to. Their heads are perfectly tanned. I have myself seen a coarse, vulgar woman, dressed in the richest satin dress, with enormous gold rings on her equally enormous large hands, and holding a parasol like a mop, striding through the streets, laughing and talking, anything but quietly, with a man in dirty trousers and a blue serge shirt, very often with his sleeves tucked up. At another time I have seen one of our hired coaches, being driven along as fast as the horses could go, filled with men and women, smoking, drinking, and singing: presently one of these newly-constituted aristocracy will see an old maid driving a bullock-team, and will call out to the driver to stop; but, although the horses are pulled up so short as to bring them upon their haunches, the man has leaped out of the carriage over the door, *sans cérémonie*, and, after loud expletives and shaking hands, enough to wring the very arms out of their sockets, off they go to have a friendly bottle, probably of the most expensive champagne, at the nearest public-house. Such, dear—, are the scenes which are constantly to be witnessed every day in Melbourne.

Our winter is just about setting in; it has not ceased raining for these three days. The country has been much benefited by these rains, for six weeks ago there was not a blade of grass to be seen, and the country had a brown and barren appearance; but now it is beautifully green, and the herbage (or rather grass, for we have no field herbs here) is growing very quickly, so that there is no want of grass during the winter.

A revolt has broken out in Syria and Mesopotamia.

REPORTED REVOLUTION IN SANTIAGO, SOUTH AMERICA.—A supplement to the *Diario*, of Valparaiso, of Sept. 12, contains a circular from the Minister of the Interior, stating that on the same morning a mutiny broke out among some of the soldiers of the artillery at Santiago, who succeeded in obtaining possession of the barracks for a short time. The troops generally, however, took no part in the affair, and in about an hour's time the mutineers surrendered of their own accord, giving up the leaders. No lives were lost, nor does the affair seem to have been connected with politics.

AWFUL MURDER IN DEVONSHIRE.—On Friday night or Saturday morning last a most barbarous murder was committed at the village of Miltou, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum. This hamlet is situated about four miles south-west of Tavistock, and about ten miles from Plymouth, and the person murdered is a Mrs. Mary White, a widow, about sixty years of age, who carried on a small but rather business, selling tea, coffee, candies, &c. The old lady bore an excellent character for frugality and honesty. She lived in the house alone, occupying the lower room of a somewhat miserable cottage as her shop, and the up-stairs room was her sleeping apartment. In this room she had a large box, in which she kept her money, which was believed by all her neighbours to be considerable. About nine on Saturday morning, in consequence of the deceased not appearing, one of her neighbours got a ladder and crept into the chamber, and discovered the dead body, but so horrified was he that he thought it was that of a man. Having made known the fact to his neighbours, he, with others, again ventured into the chamber. One of the men went forward and pulled down the bed-clothes, when an awful sight presented itself. The poor woman lay in a pool of blood; her head had been almost literally severed from her body. Everything in the bedroom was apparently undisturbed; but the pocket of the deceased was found quite empty at the top of the stairs, on the left-hand side of the bed. Search was made for an instrument, but nothing whatever was found with which the murder could have been inflicted. It is supposed that the murderer secreted himself in the bed-room, behind the trundle bed, and that he had obtained admission into the cottage in the course of the evening, while the deceased was out. Mr. A. B. Bone, the coroner, held an inquest the same day, and the inquiry was adjourned till the 13th. A man named Corben was taken into custody on suspicion, but liberated.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SIR GEORGE GREY'S TESTIMONIAL.—The adjourned meeting of delegates from the several districts in the county of Northumberland, was held at the Star Inn, Alnwick, last week. The subscriptions will reach the handsome sum of £400. The testimonial is to consist of a candelabrum, a salver, and two jugs, each bearing the appropriate inscription which has been prepared. The arms of Alnwick, Morpeth, and Berwick, are to be engraved on the candelabrum; and four figures, representing an agricultural labourer, a miner, a smith, and a seaman, are to surround it. The presentation is to take place at a public dinner at Alnwick, towards the close of the year; and to enable a large number of the working classes to attend, it has been resolved to fix the price of the ticket at 3s.

OPENING OF A NEW PUBLIC HALL, AT WISBEACH.—On Wednesday, a public hall, built in Hill's rest, in the Italian style, from the designs of Mr. Utting, of Wisbeach, and Mr. Pilkington, of Bourn, Lincolnshire, was opened with great *clat*. The building contains a large room, estimated to be calculated to seat 1000 persons, a lecture-room over, with class and committee rooms, and subsidiary offices of every necessary description. Admission to the hall on Wednesday was by ticket, costing 2s., and there were about 700 persons present. The Earl of Aboyne presided. A public dinner afterwards took place in the lecture-room, a public tea took place in the hall at half-past five, and a *soirée* at half-past six. These were all well attended. The hall was gaily decorated with banners of various societies.

LOCAL MUSEUMS OF ART.—Some time since the local committee managing the Macclesfield School of Art published a copy of the catalogue of the casts, &c., of ancient statues and ornaments used as examples in the school, at the cost of the local committee of that place. This having been brought to the notice of the Board of Trade, a minute of the board was passed, in which—"My Lords" state, they "view this publication with general satisfaction, as affording a proof both of the interest which the local committee of Macclesfield take in their school, and of their desire to make the collections known and useful, not only to students, but to the inhabitants generally of their locality. Their Lordships consider that, by taking such measures to enlist the sympathy of all classes with works of art, sure foundations are being laid of obtaining for the benefit of the town more extended and complete collections of them, and, as far as Parliament may place means at the disposal of my Lords, it will be their wish to encourage and assist, but not supersede, local efforts in promoting art education among the people, by means of collections of works of art." After this declaration of an important principle, coupled with a former announcement of a willingness to contribute half the prime cost of examples, it remains to be seen how far Parliament will be disposed to grant the necessary funds, and localities to avail themselves of the opportunity.

THE LIVERPOOL FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The attendance at the Free Public Library (says the *Liverpool Times*) continues so great and constant, that all fears as to its success have given way to apprehensions that the accommodation (though largely increased of late) will not suffice for the crowds of eager, silent, and earnest readers who daily and nightly flock to it for their supply of mental food. The average attendance daily has been about 2000, and the number of books lent out 800. Two rooms, appropriated originally to the museum, have been obliged to be fitted up as temporary reading rooms, with tables lent from the Botanic Gardens; and, notwithstanding the addition of this extra space, many of the readers are forced to sit where they can, in uncomfortable positions, and without any rest for their books. The whole scene, particularly at night, is highly gratifying, every available space being filled by clean, orderly, and silent readers. One of the rooms we have mentioned was set apart for lady readers, in compliance with repeated requests, but as yet none of the fair sex have so far overcome their natural bashfulness as to take advantage of the gallantry of the committee, who so promptly acceded to their wishes.

NEWARK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Duke of Newcastle has subscribed £25, and Mr. G. E. H. Vernon, M.P., £10, towards the funds of this institution.

MACCLESFIELD PUBLIC PARKS AND FREE LIBRARY.—The committee for carrying out this object have already obtained £700, including £300 from the working classes. They have added to it the sum of £300, from E. C. Egerton, Esq., M.P. for Macclesfield; £20 from his lady, and £100 from his father, Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., Tatton Park: making a total of £1120.

MUNICIPAL BEQUESTS.—The late Mr. J. Terrett, formerly a prosperous and industrious cotton hosier at Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, but who retired from business a quarter of a century ago with a competency, and who died a fortnight ago, aged 84 years, has, by his will, bequeathed the following sums to public charities, subject to the life interest of his sister in the property:—Church Pastoral Aid Society, £1000; Church Missionary Society, £1000; Gloucester Infirmary, £1000; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £500; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £500; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Birmingham, £500; Malta Protestant College, £500; Friends of the Clergy Society, £500; Medical Benevolent Fund, £500.

RETIREMENT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF NOTTINGHAM.—Dr. Hendren, the Romish Bishop of Nottingham, has, it is said, applied to the Pope for permission to retire from the onerous responsibilities connected with his see to the seclusion of a monastery, and is now awaiting his Holiness's reply. The reason assigned for Dr. Hendren's retirement is, that, in consequence of growing infirmities, he is unequal to the arduous duties of his office.

ANOTHER SLIP ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Early on Monday morning, another slip of earth occurred on the Spittal-gate cutting on the main line of the Great Northern Railway, within a short distance of the place where a similar accident happened on the 13th ult. The recent heavy rains, it is supposed, had loosened the soil, which is of a treacherous character, and on Monday, about an hour before the daily passenger traffic commences, one of the men on duty observed the scarp next the up-line give way, and presently a considerable quantity of earth fell upon both lines of rails, completely blocking them up. Notice was immediately given to the stations above and below the cutting, and as soon as possible a large force of men was collected, and set to work to clear the obstruction.

COLLISION ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—On Monday, a shocking accident, but fortunately attended with no loss of life, occurred near Reigate. The particulars are as follow:—About 38 minutes past 10 o'clock, A.M., being close upon the time when the 10 o'clock Brighton passenger up-train is due at Reigate, a goods train had arrived at Redhill goods station, which is about 48 chains south of the Reigate passenger station. The larger portion of the goods train was put into a siding, and the engine then took from the remaining wagons on the down line about six, and, after depositing them in another siding, returned to the head of the wagons on the down line. Almost immediately after, the up-train, which had left Brighton at 10 o'clock, came in sight, and at the instant of its approach the driver of the goods train on the down line started, while the porter in charge of the points and signals, for some reason yet to be explained, turned, it is said, the goods engine and wagons on to the up-line, without putting up a signal. The consequence of this extraordinary conduct was a collision, the engine of the passenger train striking the engine attached to the goods train. Fortunately, the shock was not attended with all the fearful consequences that might have been apprehended, as the driver of the up-train had already slackened his pace. Many of the passengers, however, were severely contused, though the injuries received were not of so serious a nature, with the exception of two cases, as to necessitate detention for the purpose of receiving medical assistance on the spot; and all the passengers, save one, resumed their journey to London, and went to their respective homes. The cases which appeared more serious than the others were those of two ladies, one of whom, it was feared, though it was not positively ascertained, might have had her leg fractured, and she was conveyed back to Brighton, in company with a surgeon from Reigate, by special train. The other lady, who was attended by Mr. Cock, surgeon of Guy's Hospital—who, together with the secretary of the line, Mr. Slight, and two of the directors, Mr. Schuster and Mr. Nix, immediately repaired to the scene of the disaster, on the news reaching London by electric telegraph—was very much bruised, but not very seriously hurt. On Tuesday an investigation took place before the magistrate at Reigate, who, on finding in sentencing to two months imprisonment, with hard labour, William Lamb, engine-driver of the goods up train; James Clarke, chief guard; Thomas Halliwell, fireman of the same; and James Brewer, pointman and porter.

COMPLETION OF THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

On Monday, the first communication between Cornhill and Paris, by means of the electric telegraph, took place. Although a telegraphic communication has existed for some time between Paris and London by means of the submarine electric telegraph, in connexion with the wires on the Dover line and those on the Northern of France, yet this was the first attempt to speak direct from Paris to Cornhill by the wires of the Submarine Telegraph Company and the European and American Telegraph Company, which have laid down a line of wires along the mail-coach road from London to Dover, where it is connected with the submarine cable, and thence is brought into communication with the French line to Paris. The Submarine Telegraph Company originated in a concession granted by the French Government, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Brett, which was given in 1849, to last for ten years, on condition that it was carried out at the end of October, 1851. An experimental insulated wire was laid down across the Channel, which proved the thing was feasible, though it destroyed a few hours afterwards. Thereupon the company applied to the public and to capitalists for money, but without effect. Mr. Crampton, the well-known engineer, then undertook to carry out the project. The line was successfully laid down in time to save the concession. Mr. Crampton was assisted in the undertaking by Mr. Wollaston, the other engineer of the company; and the triumphant success of this first attempt may be more readily appreciated when it is remembered that three distinct endeavours have since been made to lay down wires across the Irish Channel, all of which have failed. Mr. Brett was the contractor for the line from London to Dover, Mr. Crampton (with Mr. Wollaston) being the engineer, and Mr. F. Edwards, one of the directors of the company, and Messrs. Davis and Campbell, solicitors, carried out all the business arrangements in connexion with the undertaking. At one o'clock the offices of the company, at 30, Cornhill, were thrown open to all who took an interest in the proceedings. A great number of persons looked in during the day, which was "close" holiday, on the Stock Exchange and on the Paris Bourse.

On going upstairs into the instrument-room, at one o'clock, we found the

French machine, invented by Brequet, at work, in direct communication with Paris. The appearance of the instrument is attractive; instead of the dials, with double needles, now so familiar to most of us, there is a small black arm working in jerks from the centre of a white dial, so as to describe angles of 45 and 90 degrees, with a fixed vertical line passing through the centre, performing, in fact, the action which any one walking past the Admiralty might have seen in full play when the semaphore on the top was at work. The motion of the handle which governs the electric current, and the motion of the arm are necessarily rotatory also, and the little arm moves round very quickly, indicating the letters by the various angles it forms with the centre line. The reason why this system was employed reflects some credit on the French Government. It is well known that the semaphore system was very extensively used in France, and, as the electric wires displaced these comparatively slow means of communication, the Government, anxious that the *employés* under the old plan should not be thrown out of work, and that their skill and experience should be made subservient to the uses of the State, adopted this rotating arm on the dials of the telegraphs.

The French Government had sent over this machine under the care of MM. Guichon and Deshayes; but whether it was from the unfavourable character of the weather, or some other cause—the extreme delicacy of the apparatus, and the difficulty of obtaining the proper balance of power for it, were suggested as a likely one—it did not seem very successful. Indeed, the French gentleman in charge of it, said that the very perfect insulation of the submarine cable was against them, for it returned the current in the wire. It is also to be observed, that this machine was worked by a very large galvanic combination, consisting, apparently, of 25 or 30 batteries of 12 plates each. Several communications took place by this apparatus; but the working of it was said not to be so satisfactory as that of Wheatstone's. A wire having been secured for the ordinary double needle telegraph, a message was immediately received from Paris. Several other messages were sent and answers received during the day, and when Wheatstone's telegraph was brought into play, the action on the wires seemed somewhat better. A good deal of confusion took place, as was very natural, in such a day of preliminary experimenting between the various machines. Early in the day the following message was sent to Paris. It will be seen the directors of the company have been the first body in this country to acknowledge the Empire:—

"The directors of the Submarine Telegraph Company beg leave to approach his Highness the Prince President with the expression of their best thanks for the assistance which he has uniformly given towards the establishment of this instantaneous means of communication between France and Great Britain.

"May this wonderful invention serve under the Empire to promote the peace and prosperity of the world.

"Dated 1st November, 1852, 30, Cornhill, London."

We shall next week publish an illustration of the scene.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BERNAL.

The Liberal electors of Rochester, anxious to testify their admiration and esteem of their late member, Mr. Bernal, recently entered into a subscription for the purpose of presenting him with a piece of plate. The requisite funds having been raised, they have purchased a magnificent centre-piece, forming a candelabrum: it stands three feet high, and has six branches, beneath which are three figures, representing Commerce, Justice, and Wisdom. The inscription is as follows:—"Presented to Ralph Bernal, Esq., by the Liberal electors and inhabitants of the city of Rochester, as a testimonial of their estimation of the many services rendered to his country by his unflinching advocacy of civil and religious liberty, Free Trade, and Parliamentary Reform, throughout a long senatorial career of thirty-two years, during twenty-five of which he most assiduously attended to the interests of their ancient city as their representative in Parliament." On one side the base is engraved the arms of the honourable gentleman, with the motto "Spes et Fortitudo;" whilst on another is the crest: both of which are chastely executed. The weight of it is 281 ounces—the cost nearly £200.

The candelabrum has been manufactured by Messrs. Smith and Nicholson, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and was exhibited to the subscribers, at Rochester, a few days prior to the presentation.

EARTHMEN FROM PORT NATAL.

A few months ago rumours were current in the town of Croydon that two little half-naked savages from the Orange River had arrived at the Hare and Hounds Inn, at the little village of Waddon, half a mile from Croydon. They were said to be of well-formed but Lilliputian proportions, quick and active, and unable to express their wants save by a few guttural and uncouth sounds. When taken into an apartment they would climb the chairs, examine the looking-glasses and other objects with lively curiosity; but, if suddenly spoken to, they would crouch down upon the floor like half-tamed animals, who dreaded the keeper's lash. By-and-by they were said to be reclaimed to the usages and decencies of civilised life, and learned to speak a few English words. The traveller was now sometimes startled by an apparition, grotesquely attired in beads, feathers, and strips of skin, which flashed across the high road, followed by another similar figure in full chase, with not unfrequently a healthy English boy or two bringing up the rear, and joining in the sport. If, noticing that they had entered the village inn, and were now playing in the paddock and garden, he should enter it and send for some sherry and the landlord, he would make the acquaintance of these interesting little natives of the land of Bushmen, Hottentots, and Kaffirs, who have been rescued from the lowest depths of barbarism, and surrounded by the novel sights, sounds, and comforts of English civilisation. What he will see for himself and hear concerning them we now proceed to set forth.

The children, although beautifully formed, are of remarkably diminutive size. They have the appearance of being eight or nine years of age; yet the boy is confidently said to be fourteen years of age, and the girl sixteen. How small they are for their age will be seen when it is stated that they are only 33½ inches high. There is nothing misshapen or dwarf-like in their growth; and the shortness of stature and slenderness of physique is said to be a well-known peculiarity of the native race to which they belong—the males of which are seldom more than from 4ft. to 4ft. 4 in. in height, and the women a little less.

The boy's name is "Martins"—the girl's name, "Flora." Their complexion and skin are of a warm brown of a pleasing hue. Their physiognomy is intelligent and engaging. Their lustrous black eyes have a soft and affectionate expression, indicative of the perfect docility and mildness of disposition which characterise them. The nose is the worst feature in the face. Between the eyes there is scarcely any projection; and the nose is so spread as to be almost confounded with the cheeks, until the nostrils appear. They are wide, but very little raised. The lips are rather thick, and the mouth wide; the teeth, white as those of a sheep; the forehead, high and narrow; and the cheek bones broad. The hair is of remarkable colour and texture. It resembles the wool of a black sheep, strong, short, and coarse. It grows in stiff spiral lines, so that the scalp is everywhere seen. Both children are naked to the middle, and bare-legged, but do not appear to feel the cold. They answer questions intelligently, and have evidently good natural faculties. The little girl has a slight impediment or stutter in her speech, but this may probably be overcome, as it is not observable when she sings. Both children have an excellent ear for music, and sing the "Buffalo Gals," "I'm going to Alabama," and "Britons never shall be Slaves," with evident enjoyment. They also dance together, and Flora, being entreated to dance a schottische, moves about with the easy and natural grace peculiar to her sex. Martins is a fine little savage, beautifully formed, and with well-developed muscles. Flora is also a nicely-made child, of more slender and delicate frame, but perfectly healthy.

The origin of the Earthmen at the Cape of Good Hope is supposed to be analogous to that of the Bushmen and Hottentots; but their habits are totally distinct. The Bushmen build huts and live in little villages; but the Earthmen burrow in the ground, and hence derive their name. By burrowing, the reader must not understand that they dig and hide under the surface like rabbits, but that they scratch hollows in the ground to shield them in a measure from the wind. These hollows they line with a little straw, and then cover themselves with a slight grass mat, out of which project their feet towards a fire, which burns in the centre of the hollows. A mat is hung to windward by the aid of two rods spread perpendicularly, and another mat fastened to the third rod, is spread horizontally over the hollow. This is all the protection the Earthmen possess against the heavy dews and atmospheric changes of night. In the morning they roll up their mats, and as they have neither cattle nor cultivated grounds; and, as they make no use of culinary utensils, the travellers may pass within a quarter of a mile of their rude and wretched encampment without discovering them. The Earthmen shun the face of a white man, and as they usually cower down behind some inequality in the ground, when they see one approach, they are seldom or never seen by Europeans. They assign as a reason for living in hollows, that were they to build huts as the Bushmen do, their enemies would know where to find them, and might come in the night, and burn their village, or otherwise destroy them. They further allege that to build huts would attach them too much to one place, and they could not then follow the game in its migrations. Game is their chief food when it abounds, but there are periods in the year when it recedes beyond their reach, and



BOY AND GIRL OF THE EARTHMEN TRIBE, FROM PORT NATAL.

they then live upon locusts, which the women of the tribe gather during the season. They also eat the larvæ of ants, and a root resembling garlic. They are sometimes so straightened for food as to be compelled to gnaw the skins of the animals which they have previously shot. The tribe thus destitute of every vestige of civilisation is found along the whole extent of the Orange River, but they so cautiously avoid the settlements, that many colonists who have resided in Port Natal and other districts of South Africa for years, have never seen them. This Lilliputian race of human beings have, however, the character of great docility, and are said to be very faithful to those to whom they attach themselves.

The dress worn by the boy Martinis is said to be that usually worn by the males of his tribe. He wears a tuft of small feathers on his forehead; beads hang from his temple and around his neck; and from a coloured girdle of beads round his loins are suspended strips of skin and the tails

of animals. The girl wears a head-dress and lappet of coloured beads a leopard-spotted piece of wool around her waist, and strips of hair cover her legs. Her demeanour is modest and feminine. Both children display so much aptitude for learning and for imitation, that in a few years it is probable their acquirements and habits will in no respect differ from those of the English children with whom they may be brought up.

ENTRANCE OF THE FIRST STEAMER INTO PORT NATAL.

On August 13, the long-expected steamer *Sir Robert Peel* anchored in the outer Bay of Durban; but, owing to heavy southerly gales having prevailed on the coast, the bar was too rough to allow of the port boat crossing it, to take a pilot on board. It unfortunately continued so over Sunday,

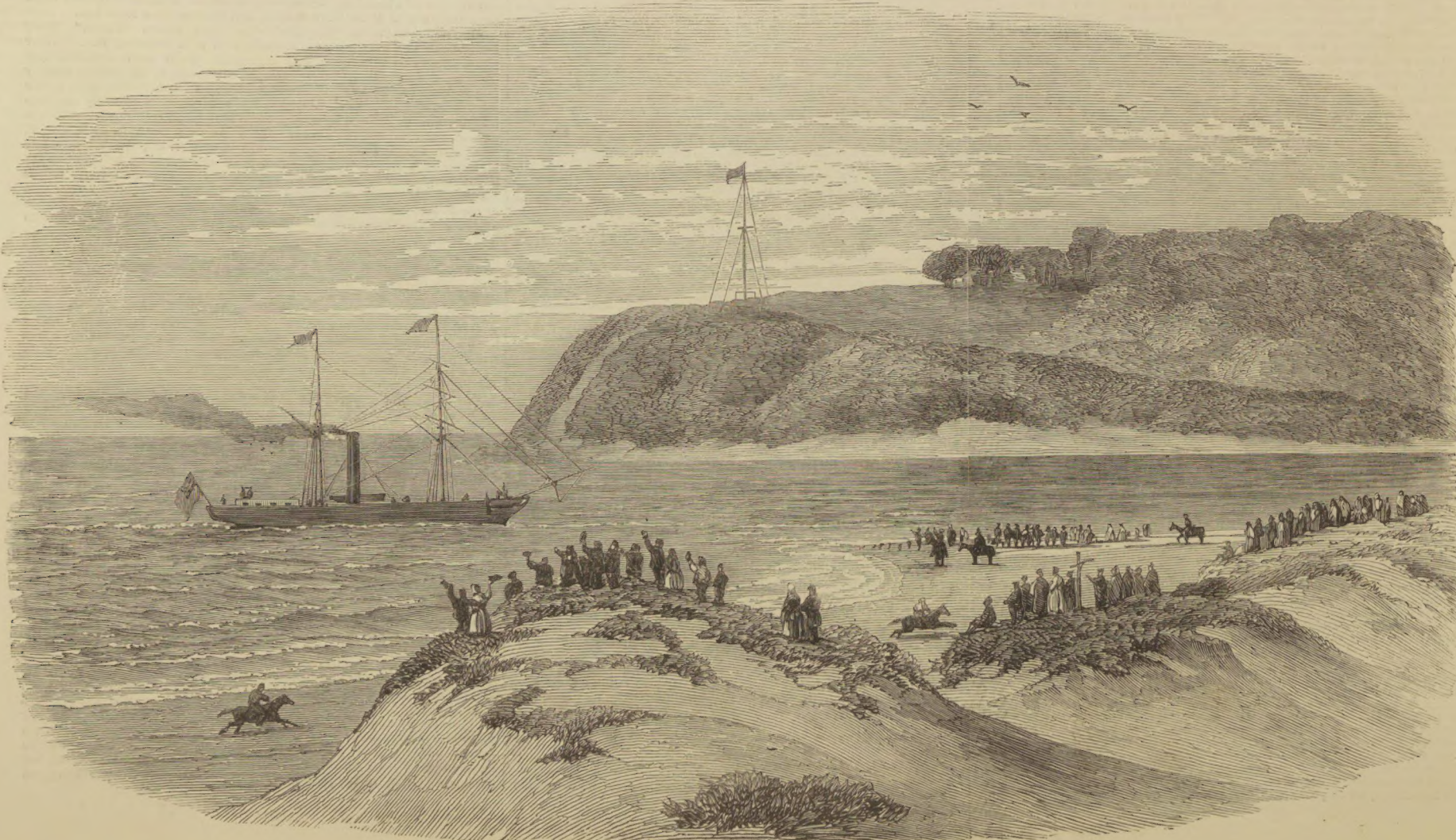
and on Monday was not deemed smooth enough to venture out; but Mr. Lamport proceeded in his cutter, the *Agnes*, taking with him two pilots, one for the *Rydal*, and one for the *Sir Robert Peel*; and, at half-past four P.M., the steamer gallantly floated over the bar without the slightest inconvenience, and with some feet of water to spare. A large concourse of persons, including a numerous cavalcade of ladies and gentlemen, had assembled to witness the entrance of the first steamer into Port Natal; and as she entered the harbour, and when she anchored opposite the



SILVER CANDELABRUM PRESENTED TO R. BERNAL, ESQ.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

Custom House, she was greeted with hearty cheers, which were responded to by those on board. Great, however, was the disappointment, when it was announced that she had no regular mail on board; the May and June mails having been put on board the *Ceres*, which left Table Bay on the 30th ult., two hours before the *Sir Robert Peel* entered it. The public disappointment, however, was happily, in this case, not of long duration, for the *Ceres* arrived the following (Tuesday) evening, bringing four mails in 21 large sacks, and thus, after all, enabling them to answer correspondence by the return steamer, to depart on the 28th. Although the *Sir Robert Peel* did not bring the usual mails, she brought intelligence from Europe of a week's later date than the departure of the monthly mail. This was received at the Cape by the *Hellasport*, which left Plymouth on the 26th June, having made the passage out in the unprecedentedly short period of thirty-two days. The *Queen of the South*, which brought the mail to the 15th June, did not finally leave Plymouth until the 20th, having been compelled to put back from stress of weather, and a trifling accident. She is the first of the line of splendid screw-steamers to India, *via* the Cape and Mauritius; and by this line, in future, the Natal mail will be forwarded.

The *Sir Robert Peel* left England on the 12th June, and St. Vincent on the 30th. Her detention was caused, it is said, by the arrangements that were being made for the conveyance of her Majesty's mails to Natal, which have been completed. She left Table Bay on the 5th inst., arrived at Algoa Bay on the 8th, and departed on the 11th. The passengers speak highly of her accommodations and sailing qualities, as well as of the skill and courtesy of her commander, Captain Boxer.



ENTRANCE OF THE FIRST MAIL STEAMER INTO THE BAY OF NATAL.

ran in close to the island, hoisted the Royal standard, at the particular request of the islanders, who had never before seen it displayed, fired a Royal salute, manned the rigging and gave three cheers for the islanders, which they answered heartily. We made a quick passage to Valparaiso, arriving there on the 30th of August.

Mr. Nobbs, who is mentioned by our Correspondent, arrived by the *Orinoco* steamer on Saturday week, from the West Indies. He was the bearer of despatches from Admiral Moresby, in the Pacific Ocean, and his object in coming to England is to obtain some assistance for the religious education of the people of Pitcairn's Island, and to induce the Government to allow English ships of war to visit the island oftener than they now do. Mr. Nobbs is about sixty years of age, and about twenty-five years ago visited Pitcairn, and was allowed to remain on the island as a religious teacher, and to practise medicine. He is one of the few strangers ever allowed to remain at Pitcairn, and to be considered as one of the community. Mr. Nobbs married Sarah Christian, granddaughter of Fletcher Christian, acting lieutenant of the *Bounty*, by whom he has eight sons and two daughters.

In 1850 five gentlemen were left on the island, in consequence of the vessel from which they landed having been blown off Pitcairn during the night. One of these passengers (it is stated in the *Panama Star*) was the Baron de Thierry, the original possessor of the Franco-Guarano Privilege, for the Inter-Oceanic Railway, afterwards Sovereign Chief of the Marquesas, and King of the Sandwich Islands. His Majesty was reported to have been devoured by his subjects, but we hear that he has escaped that fate, and is now living with his family in California, giving instructions in music, of which he is a great proficient.

In 1821 the islanders were removed by the British Government to Tahiti, as it was feared that the island would not furnish sufficient food for the increasing population. There they were soon visited by sickness, and having lost twelve of their number, they made up their mind to return, and it is remarkable that with the copper bolts of the *Bounty* which had been brought to Tahiti from Pitcairn Island, by the islanders, they were enabled to charter a vessel to take them back.

Pitcairn's Island is peculiarly interesting at this moment, as it is about half way between Panama and Australia, and when the steamers begin to run, they will have to touch there for water and vegetables, and at the Gambier Islands, about 300 miles from Pitcairn. The latter having no port, and being iron bound, offers no facilities for a coal station; but the Gambier Islands hold out great inducements, and will probably be selected by one at least of the companies about to ply between Panama and Sydney.

We have engraved two of our Correspondent's Sketches. One represents the east end of the church erected at Pitcairn in 1847; the length of the building is 50 feet; breadth, 16 feet; height, 15 feet; the bell, a small one, is hung upon a double gibbet. At the west end of the church is a banyan-tree, the foliage of which is in two layers, and appears close and compact, as if clipped; beneath its shade are three graves.

In the second view is shown the grave of Adams, of the *Bounty*; it is marked by a wooden tablet, inscribed "Sacred to the memory of John Adams. Died March 5, 1829." The tablet (which is only put up when there is a ship off the island), rests against a low stone, similar to that of the grave upon the right, where lies the wife of Adams's son George. The spot is enclosed with palisades; and on the right of the entrance grows a species of oleander, the leaves from six to eight inches in length.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 7.—22nd Sunday after Trinity. First Gazette published, 1665.
MONDAY, 8.—Halley born, 1656. Camden died, 1622.
TUESDAY, 9.—Prince of Wales born, 1841. Lord Mayor's Day.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—George Fox died, 1690. Martin Luther born, 1483.
THURSDAY, 11.—St. Martin. Battle of Preston, 1715.
FRIDAY, 12.—Cambridge Term divides at midnight.
SATURDAY, 13.—St. Britius. Curran died, 1817.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 13, 1852.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
9 45	10 25	11 5	11 35	No tide	At noon	0 25	0 20	1 10	1 30	1 54	2 20	2 41	3 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN OLD PUPIL OF M G D E T.—We shall be glad to receive the sketches, portrait, and other matters referred to in the letter of our correspondent.

NAPOLEON, Kelso.—The subject of the intaglio impression received, is a figure of Hercules leaning against a column.

NUMISMATIC.—Your coin is a consular denarius of the Calpurnia family, and is very common.

SPRINGGTON, WILD MAN, wants to know which of the three following is correct, *waygoose*, *weighgoose*, or *waygoose*, and what the term is derived from. The *waygoose*, for thus we find it spelt, denotes a custom common amongst printers. In Moxon's "Mechanic Exercises," published in 1683, amongst other regulations adopted by the printers of that time, we find the following:—"It is also customary for all the journeymen to make every year new paper windows, whether the old will serve again or not, because that day they make them, the master printer gives them a *waygoose*, that is, he makes them a good feast, and not only entertains them at his own house, but, besides, gives them money to spend at the alehouse or tavern at night. This feast was a way kept about Bartholomew tide, and the custom was that no work was done by candle-light till the master printer had given his *waygoose*."

LIONNE.—Sir James Stephens's masterly essay on Hildebrand is in the 81st volume of the "Edinburgh Review."

MABLE GREY.—Apply to a Proctor in Doctors' Commons, who will obtain at once for you a licence to be married in the parish you name. The fees are about £3.

HALIFAX.—We apprehend that the surviving brother could not, under the circumstances, retain the living for the future benefit of his own son.

AN INQUIRY.—Arms of Tate: "Per fesse or and gu. a pale counterchanged, three Cornish choughs ppr. Crest: An arm embowed and couped at the shoulder, vested per pale gu. and or, holding in the hand ppr. a pine branch of the second. Motto: Thincke and thancke."

ELLINOR.—Miss Augusta Talbot was at the convent of Taunton, Somersetshire.

ELEVEN YEARS' SUBSCRIBER.—Income-tax must be paid upon an income below £150 a year, if the exemption is not expressly claimed.

A ZANTOPE.—Roman Catholic witnesses are generally sworn exactly in the same manner as Protestants. Some Roman Catholic witnesses, however, more particular than others, may require the New Testament used to be one sanctioned by their own church—when, of course, such a Testament only will be tendered to them.

R W W.—Crest of Lawrance: "A demi-turbot erect gu., the tail upwards."

A CONSTANT HEADER.—Unless your grandmother was an heiress you are not entitled to use her arms in any way. Your bearing should be the simple paternal coat.

PERBOTT.—Arthur John Otway Esq., M.P. for Stafford, is fourth son of the late Admiral Sir Robert Otway, Bart.

AN AMATEUR, Dublin.—Apply to Mr. Weale, publisher, High Holborn.

A VERY POOR MAN, Tunbridge Wells.—Apply to the new Crystal Palace Company.

A D, Birkhead, and A CONSTANT READER, Addiscombe.—We have not room for L L L, Shipham.—Apply for the Daguerrotype apparatus to Horne, Thornthwaite, and Co, Newgate-street.

THE CENSUS.—In reply to numerous inquiries, we have to state, that it is not at present in our power to publish the complete account of the population of the British Islands, which we have long contemplated and promised. We published an outline of the general results when they were first stated by the Census Commissioners, but we declined then, and have since declined, to publish details which were known to be inaccurate, and were expected to be speedily corrected. From that time to the present we have been in almost daily expectation that the accurate details would be published; and, having inquired in the proper quarter, we can now state that the labours of the Census Commissioners are nearly complete, as to the mere numbers of the people in every hamlet, parish, and town of England, and are expected to be laid before Parliament by Christmas. At the same time the work of ascertaining the occupations and the ages of the people, has as yet made but little progress. The detailed enumeration only at different periods, is complete. It is impossible, therefore, for us to publish a work for which the materials are not yet supplied; nor would the correct enumeration, which is now nearly prepared, be of much use to the public, unless it were accompanied by the occupations and ages of the population. When they will be ascertained and laid before Parliament, we cannot say; but, certainly not for several months; and, till they are, we are obliged to postpone the publication of a CENSUS SUPPLEMENT.

On the 15th NOVEMBER will be published, price 1s.,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR 1853,

Being the Ninth annual issue of this publication; with splendid ENGRAVINGS, by B. FOSTER, Esq., and other eminent Artists. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The Notes of the Month by Mrs. ALARIC A. WATTS.

London: Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand.

* Country orders supplied for cash only.

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS PUBLISHED A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1852.

We had hoped that Free-Trade banquets and demonstrations were at an end—that the National Anti-Corn-law League, having done its work, and achieved its victory, had disbanded itself; and that an organisation so prone to good, but so powerful for evil, had ceased to exist. Such was the general feeling of the country at this time last year. We believe that no men participated more largely and more cordially in that feeling than the principal members of the League and the other gentlemen who, in Parliament and out of it, had most zealously advocated the doctrine of Free Trade. The sudden and accidental installation of the present Ministry—not on account of the particular merits of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, but on account of the very crying and very particular demerits, and short comings of Lord John Russell and his colleagues, created a well-founded alarm, that the battle of Free Trade, though gallantly won, would have to be fought over again. Immediately the League started into life and vigour, as fresh, active, hopeful, and impatient, as if it had never dismissed its lecturers, closed its ledgers, done its work, and been fairly dead and buried. Its members took Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli at their word. Believing that the sentiments which these statesmen and their followers had expressed while in opposition, would continue to guide their conduct when in office, they prepared to do again the work of the previous seven years. Happily for the country, the task was not immediately necessary. The League, having notified its existence in a manner not to be mistaken, remained quiescent, but watchful. On Tuesday last, however, Mr. Cobden and his friends and supporters made a grand—and let us earnestly hope, a last—demonstration. The object of the meeting was, as Mr. Cobden informed his auditory, "to make the Government declare its opinions." Mr. Cobden, as we learn from a speech which recalls to mind his best oratorical efforts in olden times, will show no mercy to the Administration if it do not collectively "eat its words," and confess that Free Trade does not lower wages; does not cause a drain of gold from this country; and does not throw land out of cultivation. He proposes, "that if the Queen's Speech do not contain a distinct renunciation and recantation of Protection on the part of the Administration," to move a vote of want of confidence, either by an amendment to the Address, or by a substantive motion. We shall, therefore, soon know the policy and tactics of the Session. In the interests of the public peace, and of the public business, we can but hope that the Ministry will speak out in such a manner as shall remove all doubt of their opinions and intentions. The uncertainty has already lasted too long. The Parliament of Westminster is quite sufficient to conduct the business of this nation. There will be mischief, if we have a contemporaneous and a conflicting Parliament, at Manchester. The Manchester Parliament, it must be confessed in justice, has no wish to live. At one word from Lord Derby, on behalf of the Government, it will give up the ghost, and, as Mr. Bright phrases it, "become matter of history." The sooner the word is spoken, the better for the Ministry, for the League, and for the country.

The storm that was impending over the Turkish Empire seems, for the present, to have blown over. The rumours of insurrection and revolution in the capital have proved to be unfounded; but, it appears certain that the affairs of that State are even yet in a position of such difficulty as to require not only consummate skill, but extraordinary good fortune, to avoid the greatest dangers. The East is not the land of reforms, and Mahomedanism is not the religion of progress. If they were, there might be a hope that Turkey, a State by no means more effete and ill-governed than Austria, might ultimately surmount all her present perils. If her despotic government and her stagnant faith could produce statesmen and administrators of sufficient energy and wisdom to coerce, restrain, and punish her rebellious Pashas; to develop the resources of the land; to encourage the agriculture and the industry of the people; and to protect all classes from the rapine and extortion of provincial governors and of semi-independent potentates—petty in their several sovereignties, but great for evil; and by one grand and well-considered reform to restore her dilapidated finances, there might be reason to hope that Turkey might hold her own in Europe for ages yet to come. But such a hope is groundless. The reforms of the last and the present Emperor are but reforms of outward show. The Turks have partially adopted the Frank or European costume; and they have established steamboats, and a newspaper. Beyond this, their reforms have not been carried. Their costume has not altered their ideas of government or of religion; steam-boats have not adapted Mussulman ideas to those of Europe; and their newspaper conveys no information, political or other, to the people beyond the walls of Constantinople, and to very few within it. The spirit of Mahomedanism is as unprogressive as that of Buddhism. It has a limited expansion, which it attained ages ago, and which it has never shown a tendency to overpass. Much as statesmen may dread any events that tend to weaken that Empire, and powerful as may be the reasons that exist for the non-extension of Russia into that fertile, beautiful, and commanding portion of Europe, it is impossible to avoid coming to the conclusion that, sooner or later, the Turks will be driven into Asia. Although little is yet known of the real state of matters in the councils of Constantinople, or of the part played by the French Ambassador in the late crisis; sufficient has been made public to show that Turkey at this moment needs all possible support from her allies, and from all who are interested in the peace of Europe.

MR. MACAULAY IN EDINBURGH.—Mr. Macaulay, on Tuesday, addressed the electors of Edinburgh for the first time since his election in July last. He received a warm and enthusiastic reception from a very crowded meeting. In alluding to the changes which had taken place in the political world since he was last in Parliament, he paid an eloquent and affecting tribute to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington. Mr. C. Buller, and Sir Robert Peel: without the last of whom, he said, he should not know the House of Commons again. He referred to the revolution and counter-revolutions which had taken place on the Continent, and attributed the tranquillity of this country to the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, and the adoption of Free Trade in 1846. He declared his intention to defend the latter from both direct and indirect attacks, and to help to extend the former in a free and liberal spirit. After a withering exposure of the present Ministers—especially Mr. Walpole, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and Mr. Christopher—Mr. Macaulay proceeded to say that in no case would he again be a member of any Administration, but he hoped soon to see a Ministry in office which would deal with the franchise in a large and liberal spirit, and that the constituency would be extended—not so much in lowering the franchise to the reach of the masses, as by enabling the masses to rise to the level of the franchise.

THE COURT.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have entertained a succession of Royal and distinguished visitors during the past week.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the Castle on Saturday, and remained the guest of her Majesty until Monday.

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours arrived at the Castle on Tuesday; and, after enjoying the hospitality of the Court for two days, took their departure on Thursday.

The Marquis of Exeter, Viscount Hardinge, Lord Raglan, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, and the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, have also enjoyed the hospitality of the Court during the week.

Her Majesty has taken frequent drives, generally accompanied by her illustrious relatives, the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg; and the Prince Consort has enjoyed the sport of shooting almost daily, accompanied by the guests at the Castle.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, attended by Baron Knesbeck, paid a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester, at the Bedford Hotel, Brighton, on Saturday last. Their Royal Highnesses returned to Kew in the evening.

His Excellency the Portuguese Minister and the Countess de Lavradio entertained at dinner, on Monday, at the residence of the Portuguese legation, a distinguished party of the aristocracy and *corps diplomatique* invited to meet the Duke and Duchess de Terceira.

His Excellency the French Ambassador, and the Countess Walewski gave a grand dinner, on Tuesday evening, at the residence of the Embassy in Grosvenor-square, to their Graces the Duke and Duchess de Terceira.

His Excellency the Baron Bentinck, Minister of the Netherlands, returned to his residence in Lowndes-square, last Sunday, from the Hague.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose have arrived in Belgrave-square, from Scotland. The Duchess is on the eve of her confinement.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has been suffering from the gout lately. Lord John Russell paid a visit to Bowood last week, and passed two or three days with the noble Marquis.

The Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers have arrived at the family residence in Berkeley-square, from visiting the Prince and Princess Nicholas Esterhazy at Vienna.

The Earl of Morley, who has been ill, is so far recovered that he is expected in a few days at Saltram, his beautiful seat near Plymouth.

The Earl and Countess of Minto are on the eve of leaving this country for Genoa, where, we believe, his Lordship contemplates a residence of two years.

The Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor have arrived at Esrick Park, Yorkshire, on a visit to Lord and Lady Wenlock, from Inverary Castle, where they had been visiting the Duke and Duchess of Argyll.

Viscount Duncan met with an accident recently, by falling from his horse, at Dundee. It is not of a nature to excite any serious apprehension.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer returned to town on Wednesday from Windsor Castle.

RAILWAY MEETINGS.

THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.

On Wednesday a special general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at Euston station, to consider the proposal to amalgamate the company with the Midland Company. The chair was taken by T. Smith, Esq., deputy-chairman of the board, who spoke at considerable length in favour of the proposed measure. Some little discussion then occurred, Mr. Upcott and Mr. Bright having spoken strongly in favour of adjournment.

Mr. Gresham, M.P., thought the proprietors had had time enough to consider the measure. The matter would again be submitted to the shareholders, in compliance with the Wharfedale standing order, when parties holding more than one-fourth of the stock, represented at the meeting specially convened for the purpose, could reject the bill. It would, therefore, require three-fourths of the property represented to vote in favour of the measure at a future time. Some steps must be taken by the Legislature to protect railway property. It was a lamentable thing that in order to protect the property of the company, amounting to £30,000,000, for seven months in every year, during the session of Parliament, almost every man in the establishment was obliged to attend committees of both Houses, in order to be in readiness to defend it from insidious attacks.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Dickinson and seconded by Mr. Bright, to the effect that the question be postponed, was put, and negatived by a large majority.

The Chairman then proposed the following resolutions, which were put and carried:—

That it is expedient to effect a permanent union of interest between the London and North-Western and Midland Railway Companies, and to amalgamate the undertakings on the following terms, namely:—That the relative value of the two undertakings be ascertained and fixed by three referees of high standing; that their decision be given after the passing of the Act of Amalgamation; but in case the first application to Parliament fails, further application shall be made in the following and ensuing session. It shall, however, be competent for either company to call upon the referees to fix the relative value of the two undertakings, such values not to be in any case fixed until after the 31st of December, 1853.

That the directors be accordingly authorised to introduce and prosecute, in the ensuing session of Parliament, a bill to carry into effect the foregoing resolution, and to take such measures in furtherance thereof as they may deem fit, and as counsel may advise, consistently with the powers of the parties.

On the motion of Mr. Hoyer, a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman was passed, and the meeting separated.

BOSTON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Sleaford and its vicinity was held on Friday week, at the Assembly-rooms, for the purpose of promoting the above enterprise, which has for its object the connecting of Nottingham and the Midland districts with the port of Boston.

Mr. E. Newbitt, agent to the Marquis of Bristol, occupied the chair, and a deputation from the board of directors was present.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said, that about six or seven years ago he remembered having to advocate the advantage of connecting the important seaport of Boston with the consuming and manufacturing districts. The railway company was anxious to consult the wishes of the town of Sleaford, and he thought the town would do well to go heart and soul with the enterprise, because, if they failed now, they might despair of ever getting a railway at all. For himself, it was his intention to support the company so far as he could do so consistently with his duty. The line, he believed, was not yet positively fixed upon, and he was unable, therefore, to say precisely where it would go; but he knew that there would be every desire to make the line as good and as serviceable as it could be to the town of Sleaford and the district generally.

Mr. Staniland (solicitor to the undertaking) briefly explained the nature of the project, which, he said, had been set on foot by the joint exertions principally of gentlemen in Boston, aided by others in London, who were anxious to obtain a line of railway between the port of Boston and the Midland districts. Money was now most abundant. The spirit of enterprise was abroad, and he did not despair of obtaining in the ensuing session an act of Parliament for carrying out the project. (Cheers.) To point out to that large and influential meeting the advantages of having this line constructed would be superfluous, and he would only add that it was intended to go into the immediate suburbs of Sleaford, and to pass on thence to Grantham.

Mr. Kirk proposed a resolution to the effect—

That a deputation from the company having attended that meeting and explained the nature of the undertaking, the meeting resolved that such line of railway would be of the greatest advantage to the landed, agricultural, and trading interests of the town of Sleaford, and pledged itself to give its cordial co-operation to carry out the concern.

Mr. Kirk seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. Foster, Mr. P. Moore, Mr. Godson, and others briefly expressed themselves in favour of the scheme, and offered to take a considerable number of shares. The majority of the meeting also volunteered to subscribe for shares, and a large number were taken up, in accordance with the desire of the directors that the enterprise should be purely supported by local influence.

A meeting was also held at No. 3, Verulam-buildings, the company's temporary offices, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., for the dispatch of business; when, on the motion of H. Ingram, Esq., the Hon. H. F. Berkeley, M.P., was unanimously elected chairman, and Henry Toutal, Esq., deputy-chairman. After going through the ordinary arrangements, the meeting, comprising several of the promoters of the line, and the managing directors, elected a committee for the purpose of allotting shares. Great was the disappointment of the numerous applicants, who were ready to receive far more than the committee had it in their power to give.

MIDLAND.—A special meeting of this company was held at Derby on Wednesday, to take into consideration a proposal for the union of the London and North-Western and Midland Railway Companies. There was a very large attendance of shareholders. Mr. Ellis, the chairman, presided. Resolutions in favour of the proposed scheme having been carried, power was given to apply to Parliament for an act to make the railway from Hitchin to Leicester, the capital to be taken from the unpaid capital of the Midland; and the meeting broke up.

THE YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK, and the YORK and NORTH MIDLAND have held meetings this week in favour of mutual amalgamation. The LEEDS NORTHERN have held a meeting for a similar purpose, but the meeting was adjourned till the 1st of December next.

OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The opening of the new Parliament took place on Thursday. The weather was exceedingly fine, and Palace-yard was consequently very much crowded. Westminster Hall, too, which is now the temporary entrance to both the House of Lords and the House of Commons, was completely filled with strangers.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The new Parliament was opened in the House of Lords by Royal Commission. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Lonsdale, and the Duke of Montrose.

The Lords Commissioners took their seats at the foot of the Throne, shortly after two o'clock; when

The Lord Chancellor, advancing to the woolsack, directed Sir A. Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the members of the House of Commons to give their immediate attendance at the bar.

The Usher of the Black Rod accordingly retired, and in a few minutes afterwards he returned to the House, accompanied by Sir Denis Le Marchant, the Chief Clerk of the House of Commons, and a large body of the new members. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Walpole, Sir John Pakington, and other members of the Cabinet being among the foremost.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Lords then read the Royal Commission for the opening of Parliament; after which,

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in the name of her Majesty, and by virtue of the Commission which had just been read, directed the gentlemen of the House of Commons to retire to their own chamber and choose a Speaker. The members of the House of Commons accordingly withdrew.

Their Lordships then adjourned. Prayers having finished, the swearing-in of the Peers was proceeded with.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Reporters' Gallery was thrown open at half-past one o'clock by which time a large cluster of members had already assembled on the floor, chatting noisily together in knots, or warmly shaking hands and welcoming each other's return to the House. Shortly before two o'clock, Captain Gossett, the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, appeared upon the floor, bearing the Mace, which he laid at the foot of the table. At this period the House was beginning to get very full. Those who were in any way attached to the Government took their seats upon the Ministerial benches; while the other members, who had occupied seats in former Parliaments, took up their old positions, either as supporters of her Majesty's Government, or followers of the Opposition. The Chancellor of the Exchequer looked very much fagged and careworn, and so, indeed, did Sir John Pakington, the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and Mr. Hamilton, the Secretary for the Treasury; but all the other members of the Government, who mustered in great force, appeared to be full of health and spirits. Mr. Hayter, the "whipper-in" of the Opposition, was early in attendance, and seemed to be busily intent upon calculating the extent of his forces, while Lord Henry Lennox did the same kind office for the Ministerialists. The front bench on the Opposition side was quite empty, if we except the presence of Mr. J. Wilson and Mr. T. Baines, who took up their position at the extreme end of the bench.

Shortly after two o'clock, Mr. Williams, the principal doorkeeper, appeared upon the floor, introducing

The Usher of the Black Rod, who was in full uniform. Advancing to the table, and addressing the Chief Clerk, he said: "Gentlemen, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners, by virtue of the writs addressed to them by her Majesty, to require the immediate attendance in the House of Peers of this honourable House to hear the Royal Commission read."

The majority of the new members, headed by Sir Denis Le Marchant, then left the House.

After a short absence the Chief Clerk returned to his seat at the table, when the election of the Speaker was immediately proceeded with, the right hon. gentleman, who filled that elevated post in the last Session, being meanwhile seated in the front bench of the Ministerial side just below the gangway.

RE-ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER.

Mr. ROBERT PALMER said it now devolved upon the House, in obedience to her Majesty's commands, to proceed to the performance of its first and most important duty; namely, that of selecting from their own body some honourable member who should fill, during the present session, the chair of the House. He begged, therefore, to propose for that office the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, who had already filled the chair for a period of thirteen years. (Cheers.)

The motion having been seconded by Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, was supported by Sir R. H. Inglis, who congratulated the House upon having a person of such large experience to fill the chair.

The Right Hon. C. SHAW LEFEVRE said, even with the experience he had acquired, he should almost have hesitated again undertaking the duties, but he felt that he was under a debt of gratitude to the House for its unvarying kindness during the period that he had served in the chair, and that he had no alternative but to accept the office again. (Cheers.)

The motion was then put by the Chief Clerk, and carried by acclamation; after which the right hon. gentleman was conducted to the chair by the mover and seconder of the motion, amidst loud and long-continued cheering.

The SPEAKER having ascended the steps of the chair, said:—Before taking his seat he must be allowed once more to thank the House for the compliment they had paid him, and to assure them that the renewed mark of their confidence would, if possible, cause him to redouble his anxiety to discharge faithfully and impartially the duties which belonged to the office of Speaker. (Cheers.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he must now be allowed to congratulate the Speaker upon having received the highest honour which English gentlemen could confer upon any one who possessed their confidence and esteem. He remembered that during four Parliaments of the Queen, the Speaker had occupied the same post that he now filled; and during that time, those who were old members of the House had frequent opportunities of witnessing the courage with which the right hon. gentlemen vindicated the privileges of the House, and the firmness with which he maintained order in their debates, and supported that impartiality which should always regulate their conduct. (Cheers.) He might, perhaps, without presumption, having had the honour of a seat in the House when the right hon. gentleman was first elected to the chair, and having been a member of the House during the interval, be allowed to notice one trait in the conduct of the right hon. gentleman which he had often observed, and which he thought would have alone entitled the right hon. gentleman to their increased confidence. (Hear, hear.) It was this—he had often observed that in those conflicts which occasionally occur, where mere routine could not guide the individual filling the chair—when he was, as it were, taxed upon a moment, the right honourable gentleman's resources have never failed him. He had always been, in such a crisis, sustained by his own knowledge and zeal, as well as by the high respect which the House entertained for him.

Lord J. RUSSELL felt that it was a matter of the greatest importance, and one of the greatest good fortune, that, at this particular period, when there were so many members of the House without experience, they should have to preside over them a gentleman who had already shown the highest qualifications for the eminent post of Speaker, and who, whenever it was necessary to enforce the orders and rules of the House, did it with so much firmness and courtesy that he always secured the willing obedience even of those who might seem disposed to question his decision. (Cheers.)

Mr. HUME also congratulated the House on the choice they had made, and took the opportunity of recommending that, in future, it would not be necessary to attend the Speaker's levees in full dress. ("Hear," and laughter.)

Mr. F. MACKENZIE then moved the adjournment of the House, which was carried.

ST. MARY CRAY, KENT.—This locality has been recently the scene of great festivity, in celebration of the nuptials of one of the amiable and accomplished daughters of Mr. Joynson. The marriage ceremony was performed on Thursday, the 21st ult., in the place of worship known as the Temple, which Mr. Joynson has recently erected. This building is capable of containing 1000 persons, and, on the present occasion, was crowded with those desirous of witnessing the ceremony. The service was read in a very impressive manner by the Rev. T. Berge, Minister of the Poultry Chapel, London. The friends, who had assembled to the number of nearly 100, afterward sat down to an elegant *déjeuner*, and the festivities of the day concluded with a ball. On the Saturday following Mr. Joynson entertained a party of friends, and the workmen engaged in his factory, when "Long live and happiness to the bride and bridegroom" was drunk with great enthusiasm.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PRINCE ALBERT AT TRINITY HOUSE.—On Wednesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert visited Trinity House, and was installed Master of the Trinity Corporation, in the room of the late Duke of Wellington. The Prince wore the Trinity uniform. After taking the oaths and his seat, the Prince partook of a *déjeuner* with the members of the court, and having inspected the models, plans, and other objects of interest in the establishment, took his departure.

MINISTERIAL BANQUETS.—The Earl of Derby has issued invitations to the leading members of the Conservative party in the Upper House to a banquet at his Lordship's mansion, St. James's-square, on Wednesday, the 10th inst. At the same time, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have the honour of entertaining a large party of the members of the Lower House at his residence, Grosvenor-gate.

THE LORD MAYOR ELECT.—On Tuesday, Mr. Alderman Challis (the Lord Mayor elect), accompanied by the Sheriff, proceeded in state to the residence of the Lord Chancellor, in order to receive his Lordship's approbation of his appointment. The ceremony did not occupy many minutes.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—The following gentlemen were admitted members of the college on the 29th ult.:—Messrs. George Davenport Treeman, Bath; John Armstrong, Manchester; George Russell, Clifton, Bristol; Samuel Thorpe, Manchester; Heaton Lloyd Williams, Denbigh, North Wales; Wm. Body Mushet, Haverstock-hill, Middlesex; Alfred Toonsdale, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire; St. John Edwards, Bangor, North Wales; Wm. Giles, Sydney, South America; and Thomas Hillier, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—On Tuesday the annual election of candidates to this charity was held at the London Tavern, Robert Tappes, Esq., in the chair. The vacancies to be filled were nine in number, viz., three for females and six for males. For these vacancies there were 25 applicants.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE OF 1851.—The ploughman is busy at work in Hyde Park, where the palace stood, preparing the ground for grass seed, which will be sown in a few days. Except some pillars of granite and lumps of coal, upon which the ominous word "Lot" may be seen, nothing remains of the structure or its contents. Will there be no memorial erected to mark the spot where it stood?

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. VINCENT DOWLING.—The remains of this respected gentleman, who for a number of years edited *Bell's Life in London* with great ability and integrity, were on Saturday interred in the Brompton Cemetery.

CENTRAL CITY TERMINUS.—On Monday a public meeting was held at the London Tavern—Sir J. Duke in the chair—for the purpose of enabling the citizens of London, and others interested in obtaining railway accommodation for the metropolis, to express their opinion upon Mr. Charles Pearson's project for connecting Farringdon-street with the provincial and metropolitan railways north of the Thames, by means of a great trunk line. The large room of the tavern was occupied by a crowded and highly respectable audience, and on the platform were Mr. W. Williams, M.P., Mr. Charles Pearson, Mr. Sheriff Croll, Deputies Stevens and Harrison; Messrs. Pearce, Jones, Dakin, Laurie, Common Councilmen; Messrs. J. Walker, G. Hall, J. Godwin, &c. In front of the platform there was exhibited an immense model of Mr. Pearson's proposed scheme and improvements, with plans and sections prepared by professional persons, and the walls were hung with large maps of the metropolis, to which frequent reference was made in the course of the proceedings. Resolutions in favour of the plans and for the appointment of a committee to carry it out were unanimously agreed to.

THE GIRAFFE.—The fine female giraffe, which has been so much admired by the visitors to the Zoological Gardens, where she has resided for nearly thirty years, has just died. She was the parent to the fine giraffes now at the gardens, some of her young having been sold to other proprietors at good prices.

NEW ROADS FROM CAMDEN TOWN TO ISLINGTON.—The want of a direct road between Camden Town and Islington has long been a source of great inconvenience to the inhabitants of these populous districts, the only means of communication at present existing being by the circuitous route of King's-cross and the New-road, or, on the other hand, by the Camden-road villas and Holloway. This inconvenience, however, is now about to be remedied by two new streets being made, which will open a direct road from near the Camden Town station of the Birmingham and East India Dock Junction Railway to Islington.

INCREASE OF TONNAGE.—The tonnage of London in the year 1820 was 1,537,707, which doubled itself in 1851, being a period of 31 years. The tonnage of Liverpool in 1836 was 1,956,253, which doubled itself in 1852, being a period of 16 years. During the last 116 years, the average period in which the tonnage of the respective ports has been doubled, as follows:—London every 39 years, Liverpool in 17 years.

NEW BURIAL-GROUND FOR MARYLEBONE.—On Saturday last, at the meeting of the Marylebone vestry, a notice of motion was given by Mr. Clement George, for the special vestry on the 10th of November, to adopt the provisions of the New Burial Act, and to provide a new burial-ground for this parish.

INQUEST ON ANDERSON THE CLOWN.—On Monday evening an inquest was held before Mr. W. H. Payne, concerning the death of Mr. G. Anderson, who committed suicide by throwing himself from a window the day previous. Emily Hart deposed that she was sister-in-law to the deceased, and was in the room two or three minutes before the occurrence took place, and noticed that he was very low-spirited, and at times that he was wandering in his mind. Mrs. Pearce, who resided in the same house with deceased, corroborated the last witness's statements, and stated that she was sitting in the first floor, and saw him fall from the window, the body slightly grazing her head in falling. Frederick Anderson, his brother, and Mr. Fletcher, having given similar testimony, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT PHILLIPS'S FIRE ANNIHILATOR WORKS.—On Sunday the premises of the "Annihilator" Company, in Battersea-fields, were ravaged for two hours by a destructive fire. Ultimately the flames were extinguished by firemen; but the premises and their contents were destroyed. The cause of fire is supposed to be from a defective fine. A poor woman, named Garrard, aged fifty-four, the wife of the watchman, lost her life in the flames. When found, after the extinction of the fire, the body was shockingly disfigured. A large number of "annihilators" were on the premises, which were not long ago the scene of a number of experiments designed to exhibit the efficiency of the invention in cases of fire. On Tuesday the inquest on the woman Garrard was held. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and added the expression of their opinion that "the fire occurred from the ignition of wood in the oven or drying-room, by reason of a too near approximation thereof to the flames."

SHOCKING SEWER ACCIDENT—TWO MEN KILLED.—On Monday afternoon a most deplorable accident occurred upon the premises of Messrs. Williams, the soap-makers, of Compton-street, Goswell-road, whose premises were, above twenty years ago, the scene of a most appalling murder, the perpetrator of which has, to the present day, remained undiscovered. In conformity with the recent act of Parliament, the S. W. Commissioners have been laying down new sewers in Compton-street; and Messrs. Williams, availing themselves of the opportunity offered of improving the drainage of their own premises, and more effectively connecting it with the main sewer, had engaged a contractor for that purpose, and for some days the men have been at work. At the rear of Messrs. Williams' premises, and abutting on them, stand a number of small dwellings, workshops, stables, &c., the defective drainage of which has for a long time been a nuisance to the whole neighbourhood; and against the back wall of Messrs. Williams' premises are several of the cesspools. The men on Saturday had, in carrying back the new drain, which has been dug a considerable depth, come in close proximity to one of these places, as was evidenced by the ordure oozing through the mould, and they were told by Messrs. Williams to be careful how they proceeded in their operations. No danger being apprehended, they continued until some water was seen pouring along the bottom of the drain, the men being out of it at the time. Upon making this discovery, one of the men, although warned to be careful, descended the ladder, but had not got far down, when, overcome by the dreadful stench, he fell into the drain quite senseless. The poor fellow who stood next to him on the ladder instantly descended, in the hope of rescuing him, and in the same manner fell senseless. His brother, who was standing by, attempted to descend, having a rope to assist him; but he had not got far down when, from the same cause, he fainted, and was drawn up by those above, in a dying state. He was instantly taken to a public-house opposite, and a medical gentleman sent for, who had him put to bed. Whilst this was going on a fourth man essayed to go down, but instantly became insensible; and, upon being got out, was sent in a cab to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. After a lapse of about a quarter of an hour, the intensity of the vapour having somewhat abated, the two poor fellows who first went down were got out quite dead. The other two are gradually recovering.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE LAST WEEK.—The deaths from all causes were 1090—an amount slightly in excess of the corrected average. A decrease is observable in the aggregate mortality from epidemics, though scarlatina shows no abatement. A great increase is now observed in deaths resulting from diseases of the respiratory organs, the number in the previous week having been 209, in the last 262. Bronchitis, which is the principal complaint, rose from 22 to 124; and pneumonia, from 95 to 106. Aged people have chiefly suffered. The births were—686 boys, 714 girls.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.278 in. The mean temperature of the week was 45.6 deg. The mean daily temperature, which was 49.4 deg. on Sunday, fell to 41.6 deg. on Wednesday, which is 5.2 deg. below the average; rose on Thursday to 46 deg., which is about the average; fell on Friday to 41 deg.; and again rose on Saturday to 52.6 deg., which is about 6 deg. above the average. The wind blew from the north-west on Thursday, and in the same direction on part of the days preceding and following; and generally from the south-west during the rest of the week. The rain that fell in the week amounted to 2.01 inches.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Vicarages*: the Rev. Dr. John Hymers, Margaret Preacher in the University of Cambridge, to Brande-burton; the Rev. T. Thrupp, to Farnish; the Rev. B. F. Carlyle, to Cam; the Rev. Martin Whish, to St. Thomas, Westminster; the Rev. C. R. Harrison, to Leigh. *Rectories*: the Rev. G. J. Collinson, to Spetisbury; the Rev. C. L. Pemberton, to Calstock; the Rev. A. T. Russell, to Whaddon; the Rev. A. A. Orlellian, to Farnish. *Chaplaincy*: the Rev. Octavius Arthur Hodgson, M.A., Minor Canon of Winchester Cathedral, and Curate of Cheshill, has been licensed by the Bishop of Winchester to St. Mary's College, in that city.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE PLYMOUTH MEMORIAL.—Mr. Soltan, of Plymouth, has received the Archbishop's answer to the address. It states "The memorial alludes to the introduction of doctrines and practices into the Church during the last few years which cannot be reconciled with the principles of the Reformation. This is a subject upon which, unhappily, I have been so often obliged to declare my opinion, that I need not repeat it now. The memorial, however, proceeds to complain of a practice, originating in these erroneous doctrines, which can scarcely be distinguished from the antichristian confession of the Church of Rome. I agree with the memorialists in believing this practice to be equally unscriptural in principle and mischievous in effect. But I trust that public opinion is so uniform in condemning and repudiating it, that the continuance of such a system, either at Plymouth or elsewhere, will be more effectually prevented than it would be by the voice of authority or by legal enactments; both of which, we know by experience, it is commonly too easy to evade."

CANDIDATES FOR HONOURS AT OXFORD.—The number of candidates for classes at the approaching public examination, amounts to 89; the greatest number ever known.

The President of Sion College has called a meeting of the Fellows, to consider the measures they ought to adopt in reference to the revival of the active powers of Convocation.

The annual gaudy at New College, Oxford, which takes place early in November, will not, in consequence of the lamented death of the Duke of Wellington, the late Chancellor, take place this year.

The exercises for the degree of Bachelor of Music were performed in the Music School, Oxford, on Wednesday afternoon, before the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Henry Rowley Bishop, Bart., Professor of Music, and a crowded audience.

The parishioners of Fareham have recently presented to their vicar as a testimonial, an elegant silver tea and coffee service, and the last Edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* says that as soon as Parliament meets the members of the Senate, who constitute the ruling body of the London University, purpose to renew their most strenuous efforts in order to obtain one representative at least for this great educational community.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—BACHELOR OF ARTS, 1852.—First division: Samuel Ralph Asbury, University; Alfred Barnes, University; Henry William Bleby, Wesley (Sheff.); Charles Boulton, King's; Charles Aloysius Bowring, Stonyhurst; James Cameron, Lancashire Independent, and Owen's; Henry Nicholas Collier, Spring Hill; Samuel Augustine Cortauld, University; Edward May Davis, New; William Evans, King's; Frederick William Farrar, King's; Joseph Fernandez, University; Geo. William Hewitt Fletcher, King's; Henry French, Wesleyan (Tanton); Burford Varing Gibbons, King's and Trinity, Cambridge; Samuel Giles, University; Walter B. Stersell Gilt, M.B., King's; Benjamin Gray, New; David Horne, Airedale; Frederick Alfred Johnson, Wesleyan (Tanton) and University; Robert Crompton Jones, Manchester (New); Campbell Mackintosh Kerr, King's; William Lee, University; Frederick Leonard, University and Baptist (Bristol); Evan Lewis, Airedale; George M'Michael, Stepney; David Lawson Matheson, New; John Mettiev, University; Josiah Miller, New; Charles Jerom Murch, University; Eustace Henry Olive, University; Henry Enfield Roscoe, University; James Savage, University, Rev. Caleb Scott, Airedale; Rev. George Heap Stanley, Manchester (New); Thomas Herbert Suter, King's; William Frederic Teeran, University; Charles Topham, University; Frederick Vavasseur, University; Robert Thomas Verrall, New; Thos. Theodore Waterman, New; Edward Williams, St. Paul's (Prior Park). Second division: Thomas Doucet, St. Patrick's (Carlow); Frederick Guthrie, University; Henry Lawson, Stonyhurst; George Hayter Macaulay, University; William Stevenson Owen, University; William Fletcher Satchell, University; Richard Thompson, New.

The University of Toronto is to be placed on the footing of the London University. There is to be a board of examiners, with power to confer degrees. The endowment is to be taken into the hands of the Government for management. The institution is now trenching on the capital at the rate of about 12,000 dollars a year. The medical department have now their annual salaries—1200 dollars a year each to eight of them—secured out of the endowment.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

LAW APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA.—A short time since the Chief-Justiceship of Bombay, vacant by the retirement of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, was filled up by the promotion of Sir William Yardley, late Puisne Judge at that presidency. The seat of the latter on the bench is to be bestowed upon Mr. C. R. Jackson, the present Advocate-General of the East India Company at Calcutta.

THE "ANGLO-CELT" NEWSPAPER.—Monday being the first day of term, Mr. Justice Crampton took his seat in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin. A grand jury having been sworn, his Lordship proceeded to address them with respect to the duties which they would have to perform. He referred principally to the prosecution instituted by the officers of the 31st Regiment against the proprietors of the *Anglo-Celt* newspaper, for libel, and stated that it was the intention of her Majesty's Attorney-General to send up a bill of indictment in reference thereto, which it would be their duty to consider and decide upon with as much dispatch as possible. The jury retired to their room, and at two o'clock returned into court, when Sir Timothy O'Brien, the foreman, intimated that they had found a true bill against Zachariah Wallace, Esq., proprietor of the *Anglo-Celt*, for libel. Mr. Wallace was called on to plead within four days.

THE SIX-MILE BRIDGE AFFAIR.—On the motion of the Attorney-General, the Court granted a conditional order to quash the several informations which arose out of the Six-mile Bridge affair. Notice to be served on the attorney who acted for the next of kin at the inquest.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—A special session of the above court was held on Tuesday, in accordance with the provisions of the Central Criminal Court Act, for the purpose of fixing the days for holding the sessions for the ensuing year, and any other business that might require to be disposed of. At twelve o'clock the court was opened by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the following Judges:—Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Maule, Mr. Justice Cresswell, Mr. Justice Erie, Mr. Baron Platt, Mr. Justice Taftord, and Mr. Justice Crompton. The following Aldermen were also present:—Sir C. Marshall, Farncomb, Lawrence, and Wire. Mr. Clerk, the Clerk of the Court, said that the Judges had appointed the sessions for the remainder of the present and the ensuing year to be held on the following days:—

1852.	Nov. 22	Monday	..	April 4
Monday	..	Nov. 22	Monday	..
Monday	..	Dec. 13	Monday	..
Monday	..	Jan. 3	Monday	..
Monday	..	Jan. 31	Monday	..
Monday	..	Feb. 28	Monday	..
Monday	..	Jan. 3	Monday	..
Monday	..	Jan. 31	Monday	..
Monday	..	Feb. 28	Monday	..
Monday	..	Jan. 3	Monday	..
Monday	..	Jan. 31	Monday	..
Monday	..	Feb. 28	Monday	..

The Court was then adjourned to Monday, November 22.

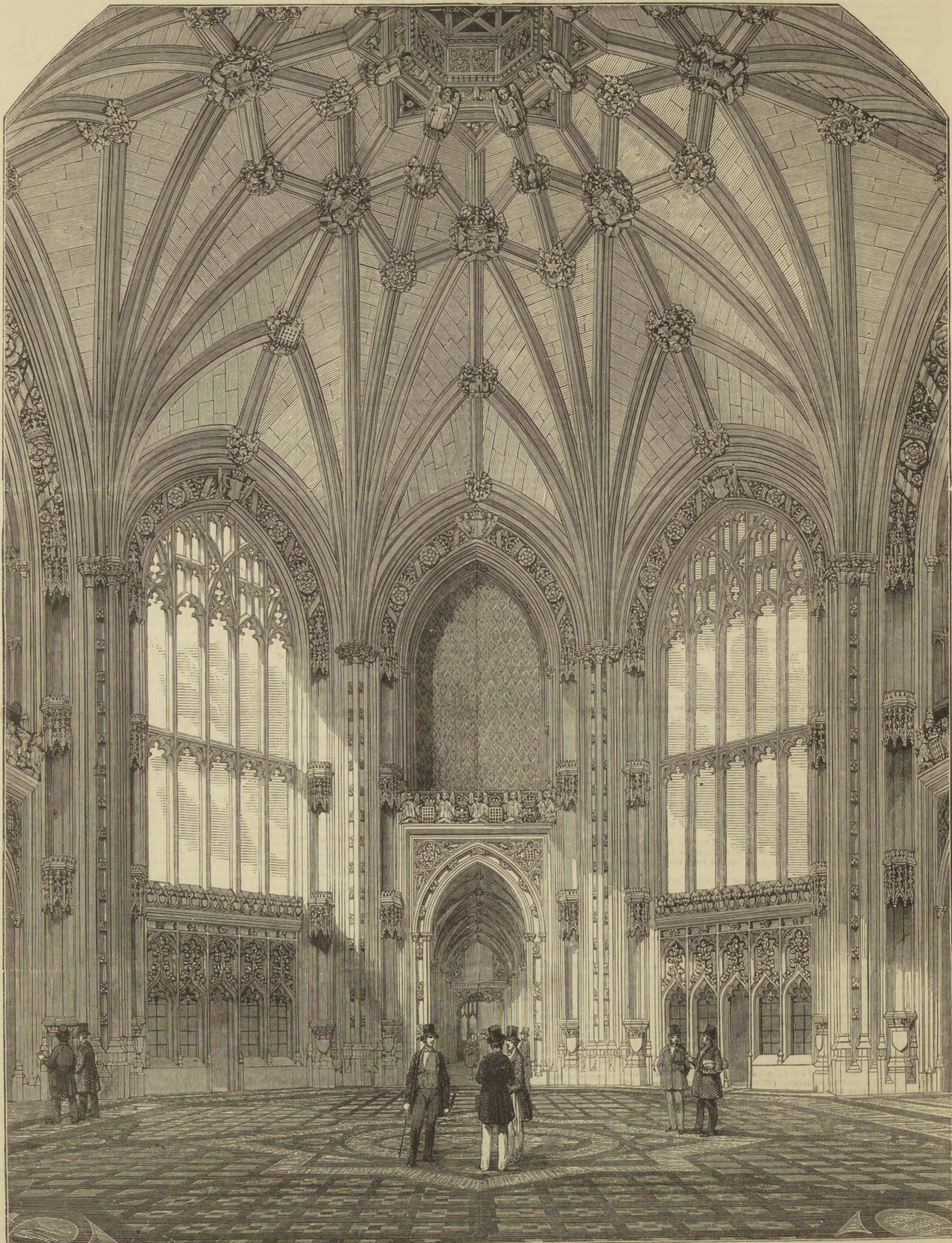
THE LATE DUEL AT EGHAM.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, application was made for bail on behalf of Mr. Barronet and Allan, the seconds to F. Courmet. The application was unsuccessful. Justices Coleridge, Wightman, and Erie all concurring with Lord Campbell in deciding that the application could not be granted.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT MESSRS. WHITTAKER AND CO.'S, IN AVE-MARIA-LANE.—On Sunday the premises of these extensive publishers were entered, and the whole of the cash to the amount of nearly £1000, was taken. The arrangements for the robbery were very deeply laid, and there is little doubt have been some time in contemplation, as the opportunity taken for carrying them into effect was precisely at the time when it was known that large sums of money would be received by the firm for magazines and other periodicals; the publishing day being the last day of the month; but in this instance, the 31st of October falling on Sunday, the customary business was transacted on Saturday afternoon, consequently there was no opportunity of lodging the receipts in the bank of the firm, and the cash was left at the above-mentioned establishment. From this circumstance, coupled with the fact that it was pretty generally known among the trade that the watchman or porter, who had charge of the premises at night, was permitted to go home on Sundays, it is strongly suspected the thieves are, or have been, in some way connected with the publishing business.

The New Legal Year began on Tuesday. The common law courts commenced it with the smallest list of arrears ever known. Altogether there were but 47, distributed thus:—In the Q.B., 24; in the C.P., 6; in the Ex., 17. Of those in the Q.B., 16 are special cases and demurrers, 4 are new trials, and 4 appeals from the county courts. In the C.P. there is one demurrer, 2 are enlarged rules, and 3 are new trials; and in the Ex. the special paper has 5, the peremptory paper 3, and the new trial paper 29, including one that stands for judgment.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—A sermon in aid of this charity was preached on Sunday morning in the parish church of St. Pancras by the vicar, the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A. The collection amounted to £101 18s.

THE NEW PALACE, WESTMINSTER.



THE GREAT OCTAGON, OR CENTRAL HALL, NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The assembling of the New Parliament, on Thursday, suggests the continuation of our Illustrations of the approach to completion of the New Palace at Westminster; commencing with

THE CENTRAL HALL.

This, the largest of the halls in the New Palace of Parliament, possesses a groined roof of remarkable extent and beauty. It is octagonal in plan, and is 60 feet in diameter, each side being 24 feet in width. It is more than 70 feet in height, and is lighted by four windows, of imposing height and fine design. The splay of the windows are decorated with richly-canopied niches, for statues, to the springing of the arches; and roses and crowns fill the spaces over the arches. Beneath each window is a boldly-designed brattishing of Tudor flowers and shields, over a cornice; under which the wall is perforated into five compartments; four of them being glazed, and the centre one forming a door,

opening into a small apartment behind, which serves as an office. The sides of the octagon, not having windows in them, are splayed in a corresponding manner, the splays being also filled with niches, and crowned roses, as before described. The space within the splay being divided about midway in height, the upper half forms a lofty panel; whereon, at some future period, will be painted, in fresco, an historical subject. The lower half of the space contains a very handsome and deeply-recessed doorway; the splay being filled with bosses, in exquisite variety of design and felicity of execution. The doorway on the south communicates, through a small vestibule, with the Peers' lobby to the House of Lords; that, to the east, through a similar vestibule, into the lower waiting-hall and long corridor. The doorway on the north communicates, by a vestibule, with the House of Commons; and the west opens directly into St. Stephen's Hall. The pavement is a most magnificent specimen of Minton's encaustic tiles; and, its prevailing pattern may be gleaned by reference to our Engraving; the colours

are extremely rich and beautiful. The glazed doors, in the east and west sides, are very beautifully executed in their several details. The groining of the roof, springing from clustered columns at the angles of the octagon, is not more remarkable for the beauty of its design, than for its great depth; and the bosses, at the various intersections, are equally noticeable from being all of different designs; the larger ones displaying, with elaborate fullness, the armorial bearings of some of the English monarchs, and the smaller ones, crests, devices, &c. The lantern in the centre is octagonal in plan; and where the groining meets, are bosses of demi-angels, holding shields. The windows at present are filled with plate-glass; though, at some future time, they will be filled with glass of the richest colour.

THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Our second Illustration from the New Palace at Westminster is a representation of the Chair of the Speaker of the House of Commons



MR. WHITESIDE, Q.C., SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR IRELAND, M.P. FOR ENNISKILLEN.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD.)

placed at the north end of the House, and elevated on a dais of three steps. In design and execution the Chair is a splendid example of wood-carving, the details being most elaborately finished. The whole is of oak. The arms are fitted with every convenience, including desks for writing; and the seat is covered with green morocco leather, to correspond with the seats in the House. Behind the Chair is a door communicating with a vestibule opening into the house-lobbies, the Speaker's retiring-rooms, &c.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

JAMES WHITESIDE, ESQ., Q.C. AT THE IRISH BAR, AND M.P. FOR ENNISKILLEN.

THE high reputation long since attained by Mr. Whiteside in his own country, as an advocate of the first order, where forensic genius has been of so frequent occurrence, would alone justify our anticipating in our readers a natural curiosity to know something of his career. He has, however, an additional claim on our attention, as a member of her Majesty's Government (Solicitor-General for Ireland), as a representative of the borough of Enniskillen, in the House of Commons, and as the author of a work on Italy, which has had a very great success.

The admiration felt towards Mr. Whiteside by his own countrymen might seem exaggerated, if it were not beyond dispute that, as a political and general advocate, he stands in the very first rank, by comparison, with living contemporaries. Among these we do not, of course, include Lord Brougham or Lord Lyndhurst; but, as the Irish bar is at present constituted, Mr. Whiteside may be almost said to be without a rival there. The Protestants are proud of him, because he is a staunch

upholder of their pretensions, as well as a member of the Government; while the Catholics have not forgotten that he, although an Orangeman, was the eloquent defender of Daniel O'Connell during the memorable State Trials, as well as of Meagher and Smith O'Brien at Clonmel.

Mr. Whiteside—as we gather from an eloquent notice in the *Dublin University Magazine*, a few years back—was born in the year 1805, at the Glebe House of Delgany, in the county of Wicklow. His father was the Rev. William Whiteside, pastor of the parish; a man, like his son, of considerable literary attainments. He died while Mr. Whiteside was still young, leaving the subject of this memoir, and another son, under the legal guardianship of the Rev. James Whitelaw, the Rector of St. Catherine's, and himself the author of a "History of the City of Dublin." Mr. Whiteside's brother is, or was, the Vicar of Scarborough. The early education of the two brothers was superintended by their mother.

In due time Mr. Whiteside went to Dublin University, where he was not distinguished for any extraordinary application, but gained some prizes in the classics. His university career concluded, he came, in the year 1828, to London, in order to prepare himself for the bar. He is stated to have spent three years here in close and constant study. On his return, in 1830, he was called to the bar. It was not, however, until the year 1831 that he began to practice. Whilst in London, he was a pupil of Thomas Chitty, and subsequently of Swanston. He also attended the Law Class of the London University, where he distinguished himself, and obtained prizes. Whilst a pupil of Chitty, he occupied himself (as many of his young countrymen do under similar circumstances) in writing for periodicals. Some sketches of his which appeared in two publications—the *National Magazine* and the *Literary Gazette*—are spoken of in terms of praise. He also wrote in other Irish periodicals. When attending the Law Class at the London University, he also became a member of the Debating Society there, where his oratorical powers first developed themselves. He is said to have so far distinguished himself as to have been selected to deliver an opening address. From the same authority we learn that among his associates at this time were Mr. Napier (whose sister Mr. Whiteside espoused); Mr. Forster, of the *Examiner*; and Mr. Robert Tighe.

We have mentioned that he was called to the bar in 1830, but that he did not practice till 1831. Promotion at the Irish bar is not usually more rapid than with ourselves; but, as in England, a man of superior ability is almost certain to attract attention. This was the case with Mr. Whiteside, on whom his friends and contemporaries had looked as a rising man long before he attained distinction. The fortunate opportunity came we are told by the authority already referred to, through the instrumentality of an old friend, the present Sir James Emerson Tennent, on whose behalf he was engaged as counsel on circuit. The ability of his speech attracted attention; and business, as is usual, when once the impulse has been given, came pouring in. Among the cases mentioned, as having drawn forth his powers, are one at Monaghan, where he defended a man named Gray, and another at Armagh; also, a defence of the *Comet*, Dublin newspaper. His friends also speak of a memorable instance of an objection made by him in a bigamy case, which raised the question whether marriages between Episcopalians and Presbyterians, solemnised by ministers of the Presbyterian form, could be sustained in law. The point thus raised led to an appeal to the House of Lords, when the objection of Mr. Whiteside was confirmed, and Lord Lyndhurst paid him the compliment of saying that nothing could be added to his argument.

Mr. Whiteside was now steadily rising in his profession; and he had made himself a general favourite with its members. In 1842, the present Lord Chancellor of England, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, recognised Mr. Whiteside's talents by giving him the silk gown.

The culminating point of Mr. Whiteside's professional career was now approaching. Political events in Ireland had long since assumed a serious aspect. O'Connell, combining the art of a lawyer with the daring of a demagogue, had worked up the population to a pitch of excitement so dangerous that he alone seemed to be able to restrain them from open defiance of the law. The monster meetings, although perhaps exaggerated in regard to their numbers, took a formidable shape when it was felt that so many hundreds of thousands of ignorant persons were under the control of one man; and, in the success of this new scheme for intimidating the English Government and Parliament, the agitator had allowed himself to be transported so far beyond the bounds of his usual wariness as to have furnished the law officers of the Crown with the materials for a prosecution. Perhaps the highest



MR. CHARLES GEACH, M.P. FOR COVENTRY.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.)

tribute that could have been paid to the forensic reputation of Mr. Whiteside was his having immediately received a retainer to defend the great Roman Catholic agitator, although himself notoriously a staunch Protestant. His speech on the occasion of the State trials was one of the most masterly efforts of forensic eloquence of which our present history affords an example. It was not to be supposed that it could command a verdict; nor is it our purpose to follow out its public results. Its immediate effect on Mr. Whiteside's position was what might have been expected. His professional business, already enormous, was much increased; but the excitement and tension of the faculties occasioned by too close and unremitting an application to his professional duties affected his health, and his physician ordered him to Italy. There he resided during two years, and it was there that he collected the materials for his work on that country, which, although at first somewhat decried by those whose interest it touched, was subsequently so successful, that it has now, we believe, reached its fifth edition.

A remarkable proof of the high estimation in which Mr. Whiteside was held in Ireland, was afforded in the facility with which, on his return from Italy, he was enabled to resume his position and recover the business which had been suspended during his forced absence. His next great case was the defence of William Smith O'Brien, and Meagher, when tried for high treason at Clonmel. His speech on this occasion was, also, a masterly effort; but, of course, the position of the prisoners rendered success impossible.

Mr. Whiteside continued to pursue his profession with success and great distinction, until, on its being rumoured that a Conservative Ministry was likely to be in power, all men naturally looked to him as one of the new law officers. When Lord Derby at length assumed the Premiership, Mr. Whiteside was immediately nominated Solicitor-General for Ireland, and an opening was found for him at Enniskillen by which to enter Parliament. He had a severe contest, however, with



THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR, FOR THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Collum, a gentleman of considerable local influence, and possessed of a sturdy obstinacy. At the last general election, Mr. Whiteside had again to sustain a contest with the same persevering opponent.

Great expectations were formed of Mr. Whiteside's performances in the House of Commons. It is seldom that an advocate of great reputation sustains his fame as a Parliamentary speaker. Mr. Whiteside, as far as he has gone, has done so with more than average success. His first speech was on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and he again spoke on the same subject in the course of the session. Speeches of his will be found in the Parliamentary records, on the Criminal Justice Improvement Bill, on the County Court Act Amendment Bill, on the Parliamentary Representation (Ireland) Bill, and on the Tenant Right (Ireland) Bill—all during the two sessions, 1851 and 1852. Mr. Whiteside also delivered one or two smart and rattling speeches, in answer to two gentlemen who have made themselves conspicuous on the Liberal side—Mr. Bernal Osborne and Mr. Bright. His speech on the Militia Bill was, perhaps, on the whole, the best he delivered. In it, he attacked Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright in a way to attract attention. Mr. Whiteside's parliamentary oratory differs, like that of all advocates, from his forensic efforts, in being more subdued and less ornate. Mr. Whiteside is a fluent speaker, who will become more impressive as he advances in confidence and a knowledge of the House. He has already won his way, in his official capacity, and by no means belies the reputation of Lord Derby for judgment and discrimination in his selection of the members of the Irish branch of his Administration. Mr. Whiteside will, no doubt, attain a still higher rank in his profession. As a lawyer, a scholar, and a gentleman, he is certainly one of the ornaments of the present House of Commons.

MR. CHARLES GEACH, M.P. FOR COVENTRY.

WHILE the sayings and doings of soldiers, statesmen, and political agitators, are familiar in men's mouths as household words, how little is known by the public at large of the magnates of the industrial community—of those men who have grown with the growth of England's prosperity; and, from the days of Watt downwards, have been among the most successful artificers of her greatness! Yet such men abound in society; and though for the most part devoted to the pursuits whereby they have attained to fortune and influence, they are gradually taking their right position before the public, as exponents of the true genius and tendency of the age. One of these is Mr. Charles Geach M.P. for Coventry. Mr. Geach was born at St. Austell, in the county of Cornwall, in the year 1808. Although it was not in the power of his parents to afford him a first-rate education, he was qualified by the instruction he received at school, to embrace the opportunity afforded by the offer of an appointment as a clerk in the Bank of England. On the duties of this situation, he entered at the age of seventeen. Like many others who have had to fight their way to distinction without those aids which the children of the rich have placed at their command by friends; young Mr. Geach, at leaving home, was not overburdened with money. His stock of cash, on starting for the great metropolis, was £10, and of this half was a loan; so that by his own perseverance, and diligent performance of the duties of his employment, had Mr. Geach to look for his future advancement. This came in good time. He applied himself so faithfully and so zealously to the discharge of his humble duties in the Bank of England during the three years that he was in London, that he was marked out for a more responsible situation; and he was accordingly selected to fill the post of junior clerk in a branch of the Bank of England which had then just been formed in Birmingham. In this new capacity he displayed the same assiduity and attention which had induced his employers to give him preferment. Mr. Geach, however, was not content to confine himself to the mere practical discharge of his duties, although the performance of routine business was all that was expected of him. He desired to make himself practically acquainted with the principles on which the great national establishment of the country was conducted, and to acquire a knowledge of those monetary transactions which, at the same time that they affected the commercial affairs of the country, had a wider and more political influence. In the branch establishment at Birmingham, Mr. Geach's hope of preferment depended upon the removal of those above him to superior or other offices, or upon the enlargement of the business of the branch. During this period he made himself thoroughly acquainted with the position of the various parties in the town, their pretensions to credit and respectability, and their weight in the mercantile scale. The result of his strict application to business, and of his study of the theory of the banking profession, was, that he soon became a prominent member of the Birmingham branch, and his services were known to be held in high esteem by the Governor of the Bank. In the year 1836, he had attained the position of second clerk in the Birmingham branch, the first clerk standing next, in point of station, to the agent and sub-agent; these two offices not at the time being taken from the parent establishment. Owing to the then arrangements of the Bank, it was not possible to make an opening for him in any other department; and by remaining in his present office he could not hope to be raised to a higher post than that of first clerk. Under these circumstances, and with that ambition which animates a young man who wishes to rise in the world, Mr. Geach left the Bank, although by so doing he reluctantly separated himself from those with whom he had contracted a kindly feeling, and by whom he was esteemed for his official aptitude. The new employment upon which he now entered was the management of the Birmingham and Midland Joint Stock Bank, an establishment just then formed.

Although Mr. Geach was at this time only twenty-eight years of age, the experience he had gathered of the principles which should guide the management of a bank, and the knowledge he had acquired of the nature of the trade of the town and district, enabled him to avoid the errors into which so many joint stock banks have fallen, but at the same time to recommend to the directors a system of liberal dealing with the public, which, whilst it gave superior advantages to the community, contained within itself the elements of stability and safety. Under Mr. Geach's auspices the bank attained an amount of prosperity that might be envied by the most successful establishments of a similar kind.

Politics, which to some extent were interwoven with the financial questions of which a person in Mr. Geach's position had not only to study the theory but the practice, at this time engaged his attention; although it was in connection with the great economical problem of Free Trade that, at a subsequent period, his name was most conspicuously mixed up. Mr. Geach had always been a Liberal in politics, and he did not think it inconsistent with his position as manager of the bank, to join in any of the local measures which had for their object the furtherance of the Liberal cause. For some time previously to the establishment of the Anti-Corn-Law League he had become impressed with the injustice worked by the Protective system, and he joined heartily in every movement calculated to put an end to it. When the League was first established, he formed one of a deputation to Manchester on the subject. From the outset of the Anti-Corn-Law agitation, and during the campaigns in which Messrs. Cobden and Bright and the smaller artillery of the invading army assailed the strongholds of the Protective system, Mr. Geach gave a consistent support to the party; and, like those other really working members of the League who contributed to the success of the agitation, the principles he defended in discussion he upheld by his purse.

The unobtrusive, but efficient services of Mr. Geach, as a townsman of Birmingham, fairly entitled him to those municipal honours which, in their turn, paved the way for the greater distinction to which he has now attained. On the incorporation of Birmingham, in 1838, Mr. Geach was elected a town-councillor. He subsequently became an Alderman, and in the year 1848 he filled the responsible office of Mayor. During the period of his mayoralty, which was one of political disquietude in the country, he discharged his duties with so much firmness, but at the same time with such sound discretion and impartiality, that no disturbance of the public peace took place in Birmingham in the course of that eventful year.

Mr. Geach had embraced opportunities that offered themselves of engaging in manufactures with partners practically acquainted with the iron trade: he had worked in the business with great cordiality. To his superior knowledge of mercantile affairs they have added their special acquaintance with the trade, and by their combined management many large establishments have grown up and attained a considerable share of prosperity.

The appointment of Sir George Turner to one of the Vice-Chancellorships of England last year, caused a vacancy in the borough of Coventry. Mr. Geach had been urged by his friends to enter Parliament, and having become a candidate for the borough, he attained that reward, which, if it is not the closing distinction of a life spent in useful, though unostentatious public service, sufficiently attests the value of his career. At the last general election Mr. Geach was again elected for the same borough.

In 1833, Mr. Geach married the daughter of Mr. John Shally, of Handsworth, near Birmingham.

FREE TRADE BANQUET AT MANCHESTER.

A GRAND Free-Trade banquet was held in the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday evening, upwards of 3000 persons being present, amongst whom were several ladies, nearly 70 members of Parliament, and a number of persons distinguished for their advocacy of Free-Trade principles: the chair being filled by Mr. George Wilson, the chairman of the Anti-Corn-law League.

The attendance, and the reception of the sentiments uttered by the speakers, was indeed grand; though we must say that the banquet reflected but little honour on the stewards or the caterer.

The health of her Majesty having been drunk with great enthusiasm, The chairman proposed "the health of the Free-Trade Members of Parliament," with which he coupled the name of Mr. Cobden.

Mr. Cobden (who was most vociferously cheered and greeted for some minutes with the waving of handkerchiefs) returned thanks, and insisted upon the necessity of obtaining from the Ministry, at the earliest possible period, an exposition of their principles with regard to Free Trade. They must be compelled either to avow that they adopted Free Trade in its entirety, and thereby dispel the illusions of the agriculturists with regard to expecting a return to any kind of protection; or, if they declined doing so, they must retire into Opposition, in which only they could be allowed to advocate Protectionist principles. The Free-Traders belonged to no party; they would never unite the principles of Free Trade to any party, either Whig, Tory, or Radical; but no party could be allowed to continue in office which was not fairly and honestly determined to maintain and carry out Free-Trade principles. Mr. Cobden then alluded to the propositions made for a union of Liberals to form a party in the House of Commons, maintaining that no body or party of members could be formed to carry out any given principle until the question had been first discussed by the people, and obtained the full support of public opinion. The hon. gentleman concluded by proposing "the constituencies which returned Free-Trade members to Parliament."

Sir William Clay, who was loudly cheered, returned thanks, and having congratulated the Free-traders upon the progress made by their principles during the last few years, reverted to the failure of the attempt of the Protectionists to establish a rival league—a pro-Corn-law League—from which he drew the moral that no Government need fear the effects of agitation, for, though it was omnipotent for good, it was powerless for wrong.

Mr. Bright, amidst loud cheers, proposed "the Anti-Corn-law League," and, in a very able speech, reviewed the antecedents of the present Ministry; ridiculed the idea of the men of the Manchester school being no statesmen, it having been proved that they were right in the measures they had propounded with regard to Free Trade, whilst the class who called themselves statesmen, both Whig and Tory, had been wrong; and concluded by saying, the patriotism of our forefathers wrested the institution of annual Parliaments from despotic sovereigns, be it ours to wrest a real House of Commons from a haughty nobility, and to secure the lasting greatness of our country on the broad foundations of a free Parliament and a free people.

Mr. Bazley having proposed the "Health of the Irish Members present, and Prosperity to the Industry of Ireland,"

Mr. Keogh returned thanks. He believed that the Government would endeavour to play the game of separating the Irish members from the other Liberal members; but he pledged himself that, on all questions of Free Trade, they would fail; the Irish members going heart and hand with the English members in support of that great principle.

Mr. Henry Berkeley, Mr. T. M. Gibson, Lord Goderich, and Mr. Cheetham, M.P., having also addressed the meeting in support of the principles which had called them together, and pledged themselves to use their most earnest exertions to carry out those principles to the fullest extent, the proceedings—which were of a most gratifying description—were brought to a close about eleven o'clock.

FREE-TRADE AND THE DIMINUTION OF PAUPERISM.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—In one of your recent leading articles, you dwell with just congratulation on the evidence afforded by the paper obtained by Mr. Milner Gibson of the diminution of persons receiving relief from the poor-laws, and ascribe this important fact to the effects of Free Trade. It may be recollected, that from the gloomy predictions of the disastrous consequences which were to flow from giving our fellow-creatures a due supply of wholesome food (for this was the real intention of the repeal of the Corn-laws), an opposite result was foretold. Now, my only object in addressing you is to call attention to the circumstance that the happy event dwelt upon by you, and further corroborated by more recent returns from Manchester, was clearly indicated by Francis Horner in his many resistance to the passing the iniquitous bill in 1815.—"In considering the influence of a low price of corn upon the condition and comfort of the labourer, you have wholly omitted this consideration, that such a fall will release thousands and tens of thousands from the parochial pauper list, and restore them to the pride of earning their bread by free labour."—(See "Memoirs of Francis Horner," by his brother, Leonard Horner, vol. II., page 232; also Hansard's "Debates," 23rd February, 1815.) Whenever the national monument to Peel is to be put in Westminster Abbey, let us hope it will be side by side with that to Francis Horner.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

THE GALE OF LAST WEEK.

Considerable damage appears to have been done by the gales which prevailed at the end of last week. In the neighbourhood of Shields alone it is thought upwards of 100 lives were lost. The following list is an approximation to the number of seamen who it is ascertained have suffered:—

The *Napoleon*, of Plymouth, wrecked on Wednesday morning, at Sunderland, with the loss of five of her crew; master saved.

The *Melanchole*, of Nantes, lost in entering the same port, on Wednesday morning, with eight hands.

The *Hortense Sidonie*, of Nantes, supposed to have gone down off Sunderland, on Wednesday morning, with all hands—seven or eight.

The *Fancy Lass*, of Colchester, wrecked on Whitburn-steel, on Thursday morning, with the loss of her crew, consisting of six seamen.

Two seamen drowned from collars in entering the Wear on Wednesday morning.

The bark *Gustaf*, of Stockholm, wrecked on Hartley-hill, on Friday: all hands, consisting of seven or eight seamen, missing.

Six seamen and one passenger lost from on board the *Marie Elizabeth*, of Christiansia, wrecked on Shields sands.

The *Amulet*, of Rochester, lost off Seaton, with seven hands, on Thursday.

A laden galleot, and a schooner, and a brig, were observed to founder off Hartlepool and the Tees on Thursday. Names unknown. At the lowest average, 18 seamen drowned in the three.

A vessel, supposed to be the *St. Hilda*, founded off Hartlepool, on Thursday, with a crew of nine hands.

Eight hands lost from on board the *Winsleydale*, of Shields, on the Longscar rocks; and two from on board the *Northam* were wrecked in the same place.

A hand lost from on board the *Victoria*, of Sunderland, off Hartlepool.

The *Avon*, of Newcastle, lost, with five hands, off Sunderland-roads, on the Yorkshire coast.

The crew, about five seamen, belonging to a small vessel named the *Elliot*, of Berwick, lost off Holy Island.

But beside this list there are seven vessels belonging to the Tyne alone, which left that port on Monday week, which, with their crews, have not been accounted for. Along with the Tyne vessels a number of strangers left the Tyne that day.

On Tuesday morning the *Recovery*, of London, a timber-laden barge, from the Gulf of Bothnia, was fallen in with by the brig *Jane*, belonging to Shields, about twenty miles from land, with six feet water in her hold, and nothing but her mainmast standing. She was taken in tow by the *Jane* and brought to the bar, whence she was brought into the harbour by a steam-tug. Her crew were all right.

Such of the cargo and stores of the *Marie Elizabeth*, wrecked on Shields sands, as have been saved from the fury of the elements, and the no less destructive fury of the wreckers, are in the custody of Mr. Poppell, Lloyd's agent of Shields, and Mr. Turner, the collector of Customs. A number of wreckers have been brought before the magistrates in North and South Shields, and fined under the Wreck and Salvage Act in sums of from £10 to £1—penalties sadly disproportionate to the offence.

The gale seems to have spared no part of the country; Dover, Cornwall, Scotland, were all visited by it. Whilst it was raging a circumstance happened, highly characteristic of our seafaring population, and deserving of record. The Tyne pilots go to sea in open boats called "cobles." They are exceedingly smart little craft, but have no convenience for shelter or for stowing away more than the smallest quantity of provisions. The men sometimes run as far south as Yarmouth roads in these small vessels to meet ships, and are indebted to the hospitality of those they meet for a supply of provisions, which, in most instances, is freely granted. Sometimes, however, they meet a repulse. A short while ago, a boat's crew, consisting of six men, had been out two days and met a little brig, which they boarded; they asked the master for a biscuit, and he refused; they then asked him to sell them some provisions, and met a similar answer, and so repulsed, left the vessel. The next time they saw him was on a lee shore, crying for help. Obeying a noble impulse of humanity some of these men were the first to make the complement of a life-boat's crew, to pull out and save him, his crew, his wife, and daughter, from death.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR EDWARD STANLEY.



This venerable Knight, whose death is just announced, was Sheriff of the city of Dublin at the time of the Jubilee, and received in consequence the honour of Knighthood. At the period of his decease he held the office of Inspector of Dublin Prisons.

Sir Edward was born in 1774, the eldest son of Edward Stanley, Esq., of York-street, Dublin, and married, in 1796, Miss Norris, only daughter of the late William Norris, Esq., of Coldblow, county Dublin.

THE RIGHT HON. LADY GODOLPHIN.

THE death of Lady Godolphin occurred at the family seat, Gogmagog-hills, Cambridge-shire, on the 28th ult. Her Ladyship (originally Miss Harriett Arundel Stewart) was married, 21st October, 1824, to George Godolphin Osborne, present Lord Godolphin, and had a large family, of which four sons and four daughters survive.

EDWARD HUDDLESTON, ESQ., OF SAWSTON HALL, COUNTY CAMBRIDGE.

MR. HUDDLESTON was the representative of a distinguished branch of the great and ancient family of Hodeleston, of Mellum Castle, Cumberland, and derived, in a direct descent, from Sir William Hodeleston, and the Lady Isabel Nevill, his wife, sister and co-heir of George Duke of Bedford. The Lady Isabel (whose father was John Marquis of Montacute) brought to the Hodelestons fifteen manors, including Sawston and Dernford, and also the right to quarter the Royal Plantagenet Arms. Her Ladyship's grandson, Sir John Hodeleston, of Sawston, Privy Counsellor and Captain of the Guard to Queen Mary, and Vice-Chamberlain to King Philip, enjoyed in a pre-eminent degree the confidence of his Royal Mistress, as evinced on the proclaiming of Lady Jane Grey, when her Majesty repaired privately to Sawston, and, that she might the better disguise herself, rode behind Sir John's servant to Framingham Castle. "Besides other great boones," saith quaint old Fuller, "Queen Mary bestowed the bigger part of Cambridge Castle, then much ruined, upon him, with the stones whereof he built his fair house in this county."

Mr. Huddleston, whose death took place at Sawston Hall, on the 27th ult., had completed his 78th year. He was third and last surviving son of Ferdinand Huddleston, Esq., by Mary, his wife, daughter and heir of Timothy Lucas, Esq., and succeeded to the property at the decease of his eldest brother, the late Richard Huddleston, Esq., of Sawston, High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Hunts, in 1834. The family have always been Roman Catholics.

ZACHARY MUDGE, ESQ., ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE.

ADMIRAL MUDGE died at his residence, Sydney, near Plympton, Devon, on the 25th ult., in the 83d year of his age. This gallant officer, the son of Dr. John Mudge, an eminent physician at Plymouth, entered the Navy 1st November, 1780, just seventy-two years ago. After assisting at the capture of the French 74-gun ship, *Pégase*, and serving for seven years under Captains Berkeley, Hope, Palmer, and Fanshawe, he obtained his lieutenantcy 24th May, 1789. Subsequently, he was employed for six years on voyages of discovery under Vancouver and Broughton. In 1801, being then Captain of *La Constance*, he received the thanks of the British merchants and Consuls at Lisbon and Oporto; and before the close of that year he effected the capture of several of the enemy's vessels. In 1803, he assisted, as captain of the *Blanche*, at the blockade of St. Domingo, and in the course of 1804-5 had the good fortune to take, independently of a large number of merchantmen, two French national vessels and a Dutch schooner. On the 19th July, in the latter year, however, the *Blanche* was herself captured (after a most gallant action) by a powerful French squadron. "Under such circumstances" (we quote from O'Byrne's "Naval Biography") "Captain Mudge was, of course, honourably acquitted, by court-martial, of all blame in the loss of his ship; and not only acquitted, but eulogised for his very able and gallant conduct." He became Rear-Admiral in 1830; and, at the period of his death, was Admiral of the White.

GEORGE CHILTON, ESQ., Q.C.

THIS gentleman, who was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple the 16th June, 1820, obtained a large practice and a fair reputation on the South Wales and Chester circuit. Indeed he was so popular with those of litigious spirit among the Welsh country folk that an expression, in their language, was common with them, to the effect that, "If there's to be law, there's to be Chilton also." Mr. Chilton became, some time ago, a Queen's Counsel, and a Bench of his Inn. He was also made Recorder of Gloucester. On the demise of Mr. Leahy, Mr. Chilton succeeded to the County Court Judgeship for the district of Greenwich and Lambeth. His appointment was valuable to the suitors there, for he brought to the office all that experience and ability which it now becomes absolutely necessary, that, considering the increasing vast importance of his duties, every County Court Judge should possess.

Some four or five years ago, Mr. Chilton's name came before the public in a celebrated action which he brought against the London and Croydon Railway Company, and in which, upon a question of threepence, he recovered a verdict of £600. It seems he had taken and paid one shilling for a first-class ticket from Sydenham to London, but lost it on the way. When he arrived at the terminus, the servants of the company insisted on that (under any circumstances) very questionable by-law which requires the loser of his ticket to pay from the starting station. In this instance the starting station was Croydon, and so three-pence more was demanded. Mr. Chilton refused, and was thereupon taken into custody and detained for twelve hours in a police-station. The action and verdict were the result, and the full Court of Exchequer decided the law to be in favour of Mr. Chilton. Though of long-standing at the bar, Mr. Chilton was little past the prime of life at the time of his demise, which occurred at Boulogne on the 1st inst.

The news of the death of Mr. Chilton's eldest daughter, at Grafton, Canada West, reaches London just as her father's demise had occurred. This lady, Emily Georgina, was the wife of John Montgomery Campbell, Esq.; she died on the 15th of last August. Other children of Mr. Chilton survive him.

WILL.—The late Robert Harrison, Esq., merchant, of Philpot-lane, London; and of Sussex-place, Regent's Park; whose death occurred at Bregenz, on the Lake of Constance, in Germany; made a codicil to his will on the day preceding his death, leaving liberal legacies to those to whom he had entrusted his business. By his will he leaves to his sister Elizabeth, and brother William, a legacy of £5000 to each, and to each a sixth of the residue; the remainder of his property he leaves to his widow. The personality was estimated at £120,000.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Mrs. Ann Day, late of Wymondham, and of Belgrave, Leicestershire, has bequeathed to the Leicester Infirmary, £200; Fever Institution, Leicester, £200; Leicester and Rutland Lunatic Asylum, £200; Society at Leicester for the Relief of Old Age, £200; and to the poor of the following parishes, viz., Mowbray, £200; Belgrave, £200; and Wymondham, £500.—The late B. Goodman, Esq., of Leeds, bequeaths to the Northern Baptist Education Society, at Horton, near Bradford, £100; to the Baptist College, Bristol, £50; and to the General Infirmary, Leeds, £50.—The late Mrs. Ann Stoad, of Bolton, has left to the Wigan School, at Brookfield, Cumberland, £300.—The late Joseph Okeley, Esq., of Bedford, has bequeathed to the Bedford General Infirmary, £50; to the Missions of the Church of the United Brethren amongst Heathens of all Nations, £50; and to the Sustentation Fund in the Church of the United Brethren, £50.—Mrs. Lida Owen, of Tottenham, to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel amongst the Jews, 19 guineas.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A fearful accident happened at Gibraltar on the 18th ult., on the saluting battery. A long 32-pounder gun burst with a charge of 10lb. of powder, while carrying on gunnery practice with red-hot shot. A large number of troops and spectators being present, several persons were seriously injured with splinters from the gun and carriage—amongst others, Col. Darcy, C.B., commanding the brigade, and Lieut. Taylor. One of the artillerymen, William Hitchen, has since died from the injuries received.

A MAGISTRATE SHOT BY A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.—A very melancholy accident has just spread sorrow and regret amongst a very large circle of the magistracy of Somerset. Mr. Hengerford Colston, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Somerset, was out shooting with a party of friends, at Batleigh, Somersetshire, when the gun of his friend, Mr. R. C. Tudway, his newly-elected member for Wells, exploded, and the contents were lodged in his thigh of Mr. Colston, who fell instantly. Two surgeons were at once sent for, by whose advice the wounded gentleman was conveyed to the residence of the father, Dr. Colston, rector of East Lydford, and amputation of the wounded limb deemed necessary. The unfortunate gentleman died the same night from the shock which the nervous system had sustained. The deceased gentleman was a D.C.L. and a Fellow of New College.

LITERATURE.

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THE THREE COLONIES OF AUSTRALIA, &c.: THEIR PASTURES, COPPER-MINES, AND GOLD-FIELDS. By SAMUEL SIDNEY. Author of the "Australian Handbook," &c. With numerous Engravings. Ingram, Cooke, and Co., London. 1852.

At this moment, as it has been vividly said, the three kingdoms are going to the antipodes. To abate the exaggeration to the limits of fact, is, if possible, to render the case more worthy of attention, and more provocative of anxiety. Those who go are likely never to return; if they entertain some vague project of seeing once more their native land, in distant years, it will be but to visit in opulence scenes where they once dwelt in penury—perhaps in disgrace; to enjoy the contrast which memory will afford to vanity; to indulge a natural sentiment of pleasing rather than painful contemplation; and then, once more, the pious office having been discharged, to depart for ever from the country which had refused to support their youth, to that which crowns their age with abundance. They do not now leave us to come back to us in any capacity, but that of visitors. So far from it, those who go send for those who stay. And to this enormous emigration—unprecedented in the history of our race, far greater even in numbers than any which Goth or Vandal ever poured out of steppe or forest—the terminus is Australia, which has completely eclipsed in its attractions the dubious, disorderly, and blood-stained rivalry of California. A new Anglo-Saxon or Celtic-Saxon empire is growing up at the antipodes; it is questionable whether the actual position and the real tendencies of this prodigious colonizing action do not more seriously concern England than if our entire population, instead of thus dividing itself, were to be poured out into new regions, and to change collectively its exhausted ancient dwelling-place for a more propitious soil, a more extensive country, and a happier climate.

The work before us is divided into three principal sections: historical, descriptive, and practical. The first part gives an exceedingly interesting account of the discovery, early government, and progress, up to the present time, of this Benjamin of the nations. The second part describes the natural history of Australia; its agriculture, trade, stock-farming, and mining pursuits, and its legislative, religious, and educational institutions. The third, and practical section, in which the subject of emigration is sensibly treated, will prove a useful lesson to most people, and one which cannot fail to be of great importance to those who contemplate emigration. We cannot be too solicitous to secure ample and accurate information on such a point. It concerns the destiny of millions. One very critical question is, simply and shortly—Who ought, and who ought not to emigrate? Mr. Sidney furnishes the answer. Nothing can be more clear, more explicit, or more worthy of attention than his advice on the one hand, and his cautions on the other. And, really, when we consider the advantages to be gained, and the dangers to be avoided, by a careful study of such information, it does not appear to us sufficient to call this a pleasant and a useful work, as it is; but we must pronounce it one of the highest and most practical value and importance.

Among incidental matters, we have a delightful account of Mrs. Chisholm's disinterested and noble exertions, together with some amusing and graphic notes of her own. Every one, who knew it not already, can see that she not only possesses an excellent heart, but that she is also a person of extraordinary fortitude, and a most enlightened understanding. She well deserves the title of protectress of the unfortunate and defender of the poor. We are tempted to make a short extract:—

During the six years and eight months which she spent in Australia, Mrs. Chisholm, without wealth or rank, or any support except what her earnest philanthropy gradually acquired, provided for eleven thousand souls.

Yet, since her sojourn in England, she has redeemed her pledge, and done much more. She has, with less than two thousand pounds, between 1850 and 1852, personally sent out more than one thousand emigrants of the best class, and has advised, corresponded with, or otherwise assisted twenty thousand.

We have devoted thus much space to the colonizing career of Caroline Chisholm, because with her exertions the colonization of the interior commenced. Before her time emigrants were merely shovelled out on the shores, like so much live stock, to find their own way to market—to service, to marriage, to sin, or to death.

She first taught the Australian squatters that property has its duties as well as its rights. She tapped the springs of spontaneous, self-supporting emigration, and showed how closely the extension of national power was connected with social and domestic virtues.

There is scarcely a line of her works or her evidence that may not be studied with advantage to those who are interested in colonization, as a civilising, cultivating, Christianising instrument, of practical power—because teeming with valuable facts and the sound conclusions of a sagacious mind.

The merit and interest of this publication are not limited to the author's share. It is "got up," according to the technical phrase, and equipped by the publishers in a manner that adds a factitious value to that which might well dispense with any. It is beautifully illustrated, and speaks to the eye, no less than to the mind.

LIFE OF FIELD-MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. By J. H. STOCQUELER, Esq. Vol. I.

Mr. Stocquerel is already well and favourably known to the public as a writer on military subjects, and the masterly manner in which he has written this life of the great Duke will add much to the reputation he has already gained by the "Military Encyclopedia" and other works. He has brought to his task the pen of a skilful and ready writer, as well as great professional knowledge; and the result is a life of the greatest captain of the age distinguished alike by liveliness and lucidity of style, as well as by military accuracy and precision.

This volume brings down the Duke's life to the close of the war in 1814, thus embracing all his Indian and Peninsular campaigns. These are all described with fullness and accuracy, but not overburdened by unnecessarily minute details. Much of the material is drawn from original sources, and many of the anecdotes, &c., from personal communication with the late Duke. Mr. Stocquerel, however, does not confine himself to a mere history of the movements of an army and the doings of its chief; but he gives a faithful picture of contemporaneous events and personages, &c., and traces, in a calm and comprehensive manner, the various causes which produced the wars in which Wellington was engaged, and the various results to which the issue of these wars gave rise. Unlike many other biographers, Mr. Stocquerel is no blind admirer of the departed warrior, but gives his own opinion with a fearlessness that stamps the book with impartiality and independence.

The work forms one of the series known as "The Illustrated London Library," and is profusely illustrated by admirable engravings. The present volume contains, besides portraits of Wellington, Lord Hill, Lord Combermere, &c., portraits of all the French Marshals whom Wellington encountered and overthrew in Spain: Victor, Mortier, Massena, Jourdan, and Soult. All the chief battle-scenes are beautifully illustrated, the greater part of the illustrations being made from sketches taken during the war by British officers, and never before published. There is also a curious picture of Spanish ladies of the period, showing the style of dress then worn, which is copied from a Spanish book found among the booty captured at Vittoria. An excellent map of Spain and Portugal is introduced into the volume, and shows with great clearness and accuracy all the various movements during the Peninsular War. The chief engravings are printed on superior paper, apart from the text; and the work altogether has a handsome appearance.

POST-OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY, 1853.—(Kelly and Co.)—

This bulky volume, of some 2000 pages, comes to us with the many emendations rendered necessary by the official changes consequent upon the death of the Duke of Wellington. Such attention, in past years, on the part of the proprietors, has earned for the "Directory" the character of being the most complete work of its class. Its classification for facility of reference, it would almost appear, can no further go. The book is huge, and beyond the size of a Handbook; but its bulk has been of more than half a century's growth; and, moreover, it has but increased in proportion to the vast commercial city whose living interests it so faithfully represents. We can only say, that, whatever testimony we have borne to the vigilance and industry of the proprietor of the "Post Office Directory" of previous years, applies to every department of the volume before us—for 1853. We should add that an improvement has been made in the binding, by substituting strong leather for cloth, so as to render it equal to the wear and tear of hourly reference.

ALFRED CROWQUILL'S STATUETTE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—We understand that presentation copies of this popular work have been graciously accepted by the Emperor of Russia, the Queen of Spain, and the King of the Belgians.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A MUFF—"A" gives the greater odds in the case mentioned. ARTHUR T.—Tomlin's "Amusements of Chess," published by Parker, West Strand, is a useful little work for a beginner. You might also procure Paden's "Popular Introduction to Chess." These would serve to prepare you for more profound and difficult works, such as Jaenisch, and the German and French hand-books on the game. G. M. L.—They have been marked for insertion, and shall appear in due course. JENKINS Bowen US.—There would be no king enigmatical in the position, if it could be solved as you suggest. Look again, and you will find you are far wide of the mark. C. P. de J. B. Petersburg.—We are apprehensive that our last communication addressed to Moscow has miscarried. Oblige us by writing to your editor's convenience. A. W. S.—We do not understand the game of German backgammon. ALPHA, STRYKES, and others.—The Rev H. Bolton's Problem No. 456 will, doubtless, be amended by the talented author, so that the obvious and commonplace solution in five moves may be prevented. The solution intended in six moves is one of remarkable beauty. M. G. Hornsey.—You will get either the patterns of Chess-men named, well turned and of good durable material, of Bolton, the Ivory Turner, 171, Fenchurch street. TEMPLE.—If we are correctly informed, two matches have been arranged to be played between Messrs. Harwitz and Williams. In the first the openings are to be *ad libitum*; in the second, for the purpose of avoiding what are called close games, each party will be obliged to begin with P to K 4th. It is much to be hoped that the gentlemen who have so liberally subscribed for the purpose of effecting the contest, will take measures to guard against the undue protraction. A game should be played every alternate day; to begin at a fixed hour, and either party failing to be present to play at the appointed time should forfeit. Us not to his adversary but to the club—for every chess player. It would also add greatly to the interest of the game, if the time occupied by each player, on every move, were recorded with the move itself.

P. B. M. G. B. reports.—The next great event among our Chess Enigmas is ONE AT THE MKETI-G.—We agree with you that much of the success, and more of the comfort of the late festival at Hall's, owing to the indefatigable attention of the Secretary, Mr. S. W. Kirke; and it was certainly a reminiscence, though we are sure an unintentional one, on the part of these concerns, in the arrangements, that his valuable services were rewarded by the customary compliment of a bumper to his health. The same tribute was tendered, and equally unpaid, to the Treasurer, Mr. Hensell, to whom, in addition to his exertions in the cause of the Association, the company were indebted for the very handsome collection provided for them on the second day of a splendid dinner. BOLANDER; M. G. K. of Manchester; and others.—It is always customary, in the Diagrams of Chess position, to place the word "White" at the side of the Chess-board nearest the reader, and "Black" on the opposite side. Whenever, therefore, these words are transposed, it must be considered a printer's error.

A SUBSCRIBER.—You will find a full account of the Hall Chess Meeting in the November number of the Chess-player's Chronicle. Our report was unavoidably abridged from want of space.

P. B. M. G. B. reports.—A copy of the last Number was duly forwarded. We shall be glad to receive the remainder of the games played with Herr M., and to have some farther particulars of your German tour.

MAGNUS.—We are unacquainted with the address of the player mentioned, but you will probably learn something of his "whereabouts" at Kilg's Chess Rooms, 453, New Oxford-street.

DELTA.—Safely received, and acknowledged by Mr. Bolton's Problem. Your solution of No. 457 is not correct.

LEANDER.—Since writing the notice above respecting the contest between Messrs. Harwitz and Williams, we hear that the fray has commenced, and that Mr. Harwitz is proclaimed the winner of the first game.

SOLUTIONS OF THE ENIGMAS by J. M. of Sherburn, J. P. of Dithal-green, Argus, Nimrod, Philo-chess, are correct. All others are wrong.

* * * * * A correspondent having a copy of Salvio (1723), and of Ponziani (1782), to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by applying to the editor.

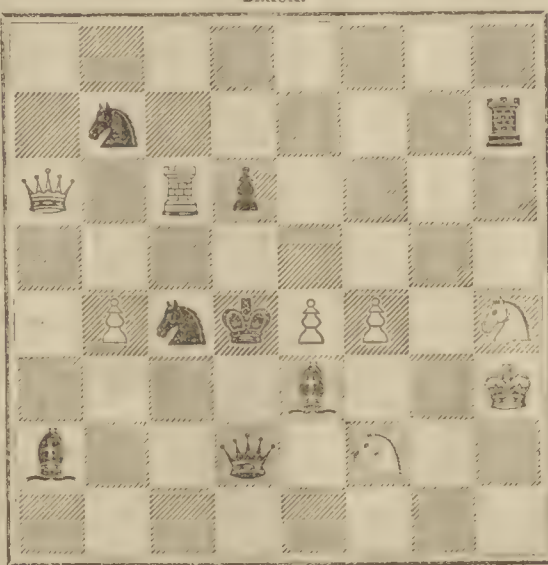
PROBLEM No. 456.

In this position Mr. Bolton has overlooked a too palpable Solution in five moves, beginning with 1. Q to Kt 4th (ch), &c.

PROBLEM No. 453.

By E. M. H., of Hull.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in five moves.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

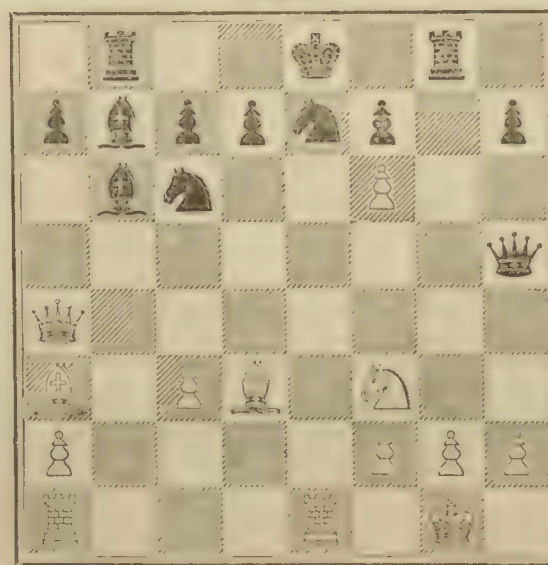
Game lately played between Messrs. ANDERSEN and DUFRESNE.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. K to K 4th	K Kt to K 2d (c)
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	11. B to Q R 3d	P to Q Kt 4th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	12. Q takes P	R to Q Kt sq
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Q K P	13. Q to Q R 4th	B to Q Kt 3d
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th	14. Q Kt to Q 2d	B to Q Kt 2d
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	15. Q Kt to K 4th	Q to K B 4th (d)
7. Castles	P to Q 6th (a)	16. B takes Q P	Q to K R 4th
8. Q to her Kt 3d	Q to K B 3d	17. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
9. P to K 5th	Q to K Kt 3d (b)	18. P takes P	R to K Kt sq

The following is a diagram of the position at this point; and we reserve the remainder of the game, that the student may discover what move White now made which decided the contest at once in his favour. The situation forms a really fine and instructive Problem:—

BLACK.



WHITE.

(a) It is not easy to determine what is the second player's best move at this crisis. Some prefer 7. Kt to K B 3d; others, 7. P to Q 3d; and the following was given in the *Schachzeitung* not long since:—

WHITE. BLACK.
7. Kt takes R B takes Q P
8. Kt to K Kt 5th P takes Kt

(b) If he had played Kt takes K P, White would have answered with R to K 4th, winning easily. Had he moved the B to Q Kt 3d, White must have retreated his Queen, or Black would have attacked with the Bishop, by Kt to Q R 4th.

(c) Mr. Dufresne appears to lose time here.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Assemblée* says, it is in a position to confirm the news of the conversion to Romanism of the Princess Caroline Wassa; but it adds that this conversion is spontaneous, inspired solely by conscientious feelings, and wholly unconnected with political considerations.

The *United Service Gazette* states that it is in contemplation among the officers of the army to propose to the acceptance of Lord Riallan a splendid and suitable memorial of the grateful remembrance of his efficient services during the many years in which he was Military Secretary to the late Commander-in-Chief.

Amongst the passengers to America by the *Canada*, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, was W. M. Thackeray, the author of "Pendennis" and "Vanity Fair."

The station-master at King's Norton, on the Midland Railway, to whose negligence was attributable the recent terrible collision at that place, was fined fifty shillings, on Saturday, for the neglect in which the accident originated.

It is very probable that the Duchess of Orleans, together with her family and suite, will shortly take up their abode for some time at Kitley, near Plymouth, the magnificent seat of E. R. P. Bastard, Esq., who is now residing at Lynham.

A journal announces the death of Baron Jean von Gagern, who played an important part at the Congress of Vienna, and made himself remarkable for his determination in claiming Alsace for Germany.

The Canadian House of Parliament have passed a resolution for an address to the Queen, asking her to take measures to secure a reciprocity of trade, and to repeal the laws conferring on American vessels advantages which Canadian vessels do not enjoy on American waters.

On Saturday night last, another garrotte robbery took place at Leeds. The victim was Mr. G. W. England, an extensive upholsterer and cabinet-maker in that town.

A child in the neighbourhood of the Hotwells, Bristol, has recently been poisoned by eating cockles. The death is ascribed to the presence in the cockles of a parasitic plant which is sometimes found in them.

A dreadful accident occurred on Saturday afternoon at the Arènes Nationales, in Paris. A rope on which two rope-dancers were performing, at a height of 30 yards, suddenly broke, and they were both precipitated to the ground; one was killed on the spot, and the other was so dreadfully injured that he died an hour after.

A Judge of the Court of Appeal has recently been tried in French Guyana for horse-breaking. The eminent functionary was condemned to ten years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The *Vienna Gazette* states that the negotiations for a concordat with the Romish See are to commence forthwith. By desire of the Pope, they will be conducted at the Austrian capital.

The citizens of Norwich have determined upon erecting a statue to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington.

Major-General Sir Charles J. Napier, C.B., will receive the important command of the Kent Military district.

The *Liverpool Journal* states that a couple of block ships, to serve as floating-batteries, are to be sent to the Mersey.

A zinc vessel, of about 100 tons, called the *Comte le Hon*, is about to be launched at Nantes. This metal is cheaper than iron plates, and will, it is believed, prove less liable to deterioration in water; but sailors are of opinion that in hot climates the zinc would speedily be covered with scales to an impeding extent.

Her Majesty has granted a yearly pension of £75 to Mr. Francis Ronalds, "in consideration of his eminent discoveries in electricity and meteorology."

The *Law Times* says that the Government intend to bring in a measure for the entire reform—if not for the abolition—of the Ecclesiastical Courts, so far as respects all their jurisdiction that is not strictly ecclesiastical.

The *Parna Gazette* of the 21st contains a decree forbidding all civil functionaries to wear beards or moustaches, unless they belong to an order of knighthood. They are also forbidden to wear their hair too long. Transgressors are to be punished with suspension for a first offence, and dismissal, if repeated.

Mr. Howard, the late proprietor of the Irving House, in New York, intends to open an hotel in London, on the American system, at an expense of half a million sterling.

Letters from Palermo, of the 15th ult., announce the arrival there of M. Odillon Barrot, who has since left for Catania.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland has granted the lease of a piece of land, in Saville-street, North Shields, to the corporation of Tynemouth for sixty years, at a rent of £10 a year, for the erect on of baths and washhouses. There will be twelve washing-places, and the estimated cost of the erection is £1500.

The *Morning Chronicle* contradicts the paragraph, copied from the *Kentish Gazette*, stating that Lord Charles Thynne has succeeded to the Church of Rome.

Lord Roden, Captain Trotter, and the other gentlemen of the English detachment which is to wait upon the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in order to obtain from him the release of M. Madiat and his wife, arrived at Florence on the 22d ult.

On Saturday last the dispute between the masters and men in the "Strong Bootmakers' Strike," which has existed since the 15th of October, when about 900 men struck, was amicably settled.

On Monday, the 1st inst., Frederick Goodall was duly elected an Associate of the Royal Academy of Arts, Trafalgar-square.

The *Voss Gazette*, under date of Vienna, 27th ult., says:—"The English are beginning to send coals to Vienna. They have established a *dépôt* at Dreden, from whence they are sent to Prague, and are there cheaper than Austrian coals."

At the South-Western Railway terminus, on Wednesday, a box was discovered containing the body of a child. It had been in the cloak-room between six and eight months.

The returns for the borough of Hull and Maldon are to be petitioned against. The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* announces that no less than sixteen petitions are to be presented against the return of as many members of the brigade at the late general election.

At a meeting of the Dublin corporation, in the course of a discussion as to the attendance of the Corporation at the Duke's funeral, Mr. Reynolds, late M.P. for Dublin, thought it not unbecoming to pass some strictures on the political career of the deceased statesman. Places for twenty-five members of the corporation are allotted in St. Paul's on the funeral day.

Sir Henry Bulwer left Rome on the 24th for Florence.

Dr. Lyon Playfair gave an introductory lecture on Wednesday, on the subject of industrial instruction on the Continent, at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street.

The King of Sweden is suffering, at this time, from rheumatic fever.

Sir R. Ward, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, arrived at Corfu on the 15th ult., from Constantinople.

The Treasury order, issued on the 3d of August, to prohibit the vending of chicory under the name of coffee, came into operation on Thursday.

The race from Canton, between the English and American ships, has been won by the former.

The gentleman who went out in the Australian mail packet *Sydney*, and who refused to go further than the Isle of Ascension, on account of the bad accommodation he experienced on board the packet, has had his passage money returned to him.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa of the 28th ult. states, from Parma, that the police having discovered that pigeons have of late been used by political secret societies to carry on correspondence, large numbers of those birds have fallen victims to the rifles of the gendarmes.

The *Times* of Wednesday states:—"A semi-official communication has reached Dublin, conveying the comforting assurance that her Majesty's present advisers intend to submit a proposition, on the opening of the present session, for the extension of the Income-tax to Ireland. According to the plan in contemplation, it is intended that the tax shall be levied at the rate of five per cent. on incomes from £50 a-year and upwards; the imposition, however, not to be extended to incomes derivable from profits in trades or manufactures."

The new currency law, which took effect in New Brunswick on the 1st of October, establishes the value of the English crown piece at six shillings and one penny; and as those coins are now, therefore, a legal tender at those rates, they must circulate at their true value, and cannot be retained when tendered. There is no alteration in the value of the English shilling or sixpence, but the sovereign is now a legal tender at twenty-four shillings and four pence currency. Parties paying or receiving sovereigns in gold, in sums over £50, may insist on the coins being valued in weight instead of by tale, and on deducting one half penny for every quarter grain short weight, over two grains in each coin. Silver is not a legal tender in sums over fifty shillings, nor copper in sums over twelve pence.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

WATER FOR THE WATERWORKS.

In a secluded shrubbery, far away to the left, as we stand with our back to the Palace enclosure, is a picturesque scaffold, supported partly by living trees, and encompassed happily by the various foliage of an English plantation. The spot is perfectly quiet, and forms a curious contrast to the busy scene in the Park. Here, three or four men are quietly piercing the crusts of the earth in search of water for the fountains. In the upper part of the scaffolding, men are turning a windlass one or two turns, and then allowing it to retreat. Below, a man is working at a large bar which is fixed to the perpendicular bore; and as it falls when the windlass retreats, he turns the handle. This action makes the bore revolve slightly as it falls, and so gather the earth through which it cuts into the tube which is fixed to the end of it. This is the artesian process, and this process is going forward steadily. Sometimes the men find that they make no way with the tube; they then fix a screw to the end of the rod, and with this grind away, often through hard masses of solid rock. Occasionally, it is necessary to empty the tube—generally, about once in half-an-hour. This operation is tedious. The men above begin to work the windlass in earnest, and draw out of the earth a long iron rod, which reaches to the top of the scaffold. The man below now unscrews it, and fixes it in a groove at his side, near half a dozen other rods. Again the windlass revolves, and again another rod comes out of the earth, all wet, and soiled with blue clay; this is unscrewed as before; and so on, rods continue to be drawn (like gigantic worms out of the earth), till at last a long narrow tube comes to light. This has risen from a depth of two hundred and twenty feet! The tube is unscrewed from the rod, and emptied; and then once more it is lowered for further operations. In this way these men have bored to a depth, as we have already stated, of two hundred and twenty feet. To bore ten feet deep in a day is to do a good day's work; but when the bore is deep, it is not often that more than four feet are added to the depth of the well. "In another week," said the man, as he worked vigorously at the handle below—"in another week I expect we shall have water."

Through vegetable soil, through gravel, through clay, through stone, and through blue clay, this iron arm reaches, in search of water; heeding no obstacle, and patiently penetrating to any depth. When once a copious stream of water has been reached, a huge well, upon which crowds of workmen will work day and night, will be dug, and from it will flow the bright streams of water which, in the hands of science and art, are to flow here and there, from glorious sculpture, about the grounds of the People's Glass Palace. And for this end the work is urged forward. Two hundred and eighty feet is the depth now; and the men think they have reached a copious supply of water! A day or two more, and they have advanced a yard or two deeper, and found the stream that will supply the many fountains of the People's Palace. Of the Artesian Machinery we give an illustration.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Board of Directors of the Crystal Palace Company have decided to allow sales of objects exhibited to be effected by exhibitors in the Palace, under certain restrictions. This will enhance greatly the value of space to exhibitors, and add to the attractions of the scheme.

ARTESIAN BORING MACHINERY, FOR OBTAINING WATER FOR THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE, AT SYDENHAM.

Mr. Crawshaw and Mr. Randall have each contributed gratuitously an alce to the botanical collection of the company. It has been finally decided to exhibit the specimens of natural history without glass cases. Thus,

turesque effect—guns, pistols, sabres, and Turkish saddles being ornamental accessories to the simple tents; and the troopers and their horses form high y artistic groups.



amid the date trees, the hippopotamus and crocodile, the pelican and the ibis, will be seen grouped together, at the visitor's feet, with no artificial medium to disturb the effect of this natural disposition of the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

The building is now fast rising; the second rows of columns appearing sharply against the sky on the brow of the hill. The incessant hammering upon metal, which reminded us during the erection of the Exhibition Building in Hyde Park, of a gigantic coffin manufactory, may now be heard at Anerley.

The contractors who have undertaken the levelling of the terraces, for the Italian gardens, have their part of the works now crowded with workmen.

The rose-garden is now nearly levelled, and the stiff natural soil turned up promises well for the health of the varieties of the beautiful flower, that are to enrich the air hereabouts.

Towards the Norwood and Anerley-roads, workmen are now erecting a stout wooden enclosure, calculated, apparently, to resist the strongest curiosity.

The clay fires are now extinguished, leaving huge heaps of red clay ready to form the foundations of the various paths that are to lead to the several attractions of the palatial gardens.

RAILWAY WORKS AT ALEXANDRIA.

The works of this important undertaking have progressed rapidly since we last noticed them. The earthwork of that portion of the line which lies between Alexandria and the Nile, upwards of sixty miles, is nearly finished; but before any part of the permanent way is laid, the engineers are anxious to test the durability of the embankments by the winter rains.

Twenty-four thousand men are now employed on the works, a very large number being engaged on the embankment close to Alexandria. The proprietor of some stores having demanded an exorbitant sum for a small piece of ground, through which the railway was to pass, the Pacha has determined to alter somewhat the line of road, which will be effected at a less cost than the sum the Viceroy himself had offered for the ground.

The Station for the Alexandrian terminus is to be erected close to the Mahmoudieh Canal, where the corn boats discharge their cargoes into extensive stores. Here, too, are numerous hydraulic cotton-presses, quantities of railway iron, timber, &c.; and a great number of labourers, camels, horses, mules, and donkeys are constantly employed, rendering the locality a very busy scene. The railway skirts Lake Mareotis for many miles, following the direction of the canal for some distance: it will, however, be much shorter than the old route by the canal and Nile, the distance being but about 130 miles, whereas the line by canal and Nile exceeds 160 miles.

The accompanying Sketch is taken about two miles out of Alexandria, and shows a portion of the temporary rails in the foreground. On the right is seen Lake Mareotis, with its distant islands, and on the left, the Mahmoudieh Canal. A very large number of men were at work when our Artist visited the line: they work in gangs, under military surveillance; and several parties of cavalry are posted along the works, to prevent desertion. The tents of the soldiers present a very picturesque effect—guns, pistols, sabres, and Turkish saddles being ornamental accessories to the simple tents; and the troopers and their horses form high y artistic groups.



RAILWAY WORKS, AND TEMPORARY RAILS, NEAR ALEXANDRIA.



GARRON TOWER, COUNTY OF ANTRIM, THE SEAT OF THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY.

THE TOWER OF GARRON.

THIS magnificent mansion has been recently erected for the Marchioness of Londonderry as a summer residence, on her Ladyship's estate in the county of Antrim, to which property the Marchioness some years since succeeded in her own right as grand-daughter of the last Marquis of Antrim, her maternal ancestor. The Tower is situated on an elevated plateau at the summit of the cliff at Garron Point, which is known to tourists as one of the most majestic headlands on the Antrim coast, and the surrounding scenery is extremely wild and picturesque. The most remarkable objects on the circuitous northern road, which leads up to the Tower from the sea, are a large rock of limestone, called in Irish *Clough-a-Stocken*, in appearance somewhat like a man's head and neck, and looked upon by the country people with superstitious awe; and an enormous cut for the road, fully fifty feet deep, through the solid rock. The Tower is a castellated mansion, built after the style of the fifteenth century. The mansion forms three sides of a quadrangle, with a lofty octagonal tower on the east front, upon the verge of a precipice overhanging the sea, at a height of 270 feet. At the extremity of the south wing, and at right angles with it, is the lofty arched entrance to the court-yard, through the warder's tower, fifty feet in height, with portcullis and machicolated battlements.

The principal entrance to the hall and staircase is through a lofty square embattled tower, leading through the armoury, which is filled with old armour and trophies, and is adorned with flags. On the first landing of the principal staircase is a large Gothic window, filled with stained glass, representing the Marchioness of Londonderry's illustrious paternal ancestor, Sir Harry Vane, who received the honour of knighthood on the battle-field at Poitiers. The grand baronial hall is of magnificent proportions, lately erected; and, with the principal drawing-room, commands a view of the sea and of the Scotch coast. The residue of the range to the south front is composed of the dining-hall and the Marchioness of Londonderry's private apartments, which look over the valley below, and the Irish coast. Along the verge of the precipice, overhanging the sea, is an embattled rampart, about 1200 feet in length, with embrasures and bastions, mounted with cannon, and stretching between the old English forts of Dunmall and Nappan, both

of which are enclosed in the demesne. The background is filled by lofty mountains, forming a semicircular range from Dunmall to Nappan, leaving the Tower in the bosom of the amphitheatre below. The windows of the Tower command an extensive view of the Scottish islands and coasts, and of a portion of the Highlands, as well as of the headlands and bays of the coast of Antrim, as far as Island Magee on one side, and Tor Head on the other; while, on a clear night, no less than seven light-houses may be counted; and the projecting crags which stretch out here and there along the range, give the mountain, in the twilight, a striking resemblance to a regular fortification. A footway has been constructed at great expense from the lower road up to the tower on the face of the cliff, from which access is obtained to the inner court through the postern-gate in the battery. The stratification of the surrounding cliffs, which are composed of white limestone below, capped with dark basaltic rock, is characteristic of the peculiar formation of the Giant's Causeway, and of the northern coast of the county of Antrim, and exhibits some of the most interesting geological features to be found in any part of the world. On the face of the pure white limestone rock, at the point of its nearest connexion with Ireland, the Marchioness of Londonderry has had engraved some touching lines commemorative of Ireland's gratitude for England's sympathy during the unparalleled afflictions in 1846 and 1847.

ANTIQUARIAN EXCAVATIONS AT PEVENSEY.

OF these explorations, which we noticed in *limine* last week, we have now to record some gratifying results. The town of Pevensey (Peof-nesea), dwindled to a village of some 200 inhabitants, is situated upon a headland, about half a mile from the sea, in the level called the Marsh of Pevensey, about ten miles to the west of Hastings and five from Eastbourne. It is surrounded by rich pastures and meadows, and is united to the village of West Ham by the fine remains of the great Roman castrum—the ancient Anderida, which, filled with Britons and Romano-Britons, held out for a long time against the Saxon invaders. It was the last great stronghold of the Britons after the Roman legions had been withdrawn. The old chroniclers represent the place as utterly

ruined, and its site not to be traced; and, therefore, some have doubted Pevensey to be Anderida; but it is well known that ancient writers, living some centuries after the events they wrote about; were not always literally correct in their statements, and the destruction of the inhabitants of a place, and its consequent desolation, was quite enough to qualify the exaggerated terms in which the overthrow of Anderida is spoken of. Antiquaries, from existing remains, and from earlier historical evidence, seem now, with one or two exceptions, to concur in identifying the Roman castrum with the station Anderida, placed by the itineraries next to the west of the *Portus Lemani*.



MAJOR HENDERSON, OF WESTERTON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



REMAINS OF PEVENSEY CASTLE, SUSSEX.

The remote situation of these remains has hitherto almost concealed them even from the few antiquaries who have studied our national antiquities, and it has been left to Mr. Roach Smith and Mr. Mark Antony Lower to do justice to the extraordinary interest they possess, by instituting explorations, which have already given them publicity.

The castrum, which encloses some dozen acres, is by far the most perfect Roman building in this country. Nearly two-thirds of the great wall, 25 feet in height, and 9 in width, with huge solid towers, remains almost as perfect as ever, in defiance of time, of the ancient invaders, and of modern spoilers. On the side facing the sea, there is a bank of considerable elevation, looking over a second of about half the height. It was inferred that these natural advantages were considered by the Romans a sufficient substitute for stone walls, especially if, as it is supposed, the sea flowed up to this side of the fortress. The excavations have, however, shown that the outer bank is in fact nothing more than an overturned wall, now buried many feet under the soil and herbage. On this side a small postern gate has been discovered, and one opposite to it in the north wall; the chief entrance is proved to have been the only one for carriages. The castrum includes a fine Norman castle, partly formed out of the Roman walls, the adaptation of which has been well developed by these researches.

We engrave a general View of the Ruins. It should be added that the above researches are carried on by subscriptions, unaided by the Society of Antiquaries, or any archaeological association; although the investigation of this and other Roman stations will, it is reasonable to

suppose, enable our antiquaries to supply a lost chapter in the history of our country.

We hear that Mr. Lower is preparing a detailed account of the discoveries made, for the next volume of the "Sussex Archaeological Collections;" and that Mr. Roach Smith will follow with a report uniform with his "Report on the Excavations of Lymne," noticed in our Journal of last week.

PRESENTATION OF TESTIMONIALS TO MAJOR HENDERSON.

THE Bridge of Allan, situated at the southern base of the western termination of the Ochil Hills, has, for several years, held high rank among Scottish watering-places; for which distinction the public are principally indebted to the unfailing exertions of Major Henderson, who resides at Westerton, in the neighbourhood. In order to evince the sense entertained by the public of the Major's anxiety for the general welfare of the district in which he happily resides—his untiring energy towards the carrying out of every public object calculated to benefit the inhabitants of his vicinity—his unceasing efforts towards forwarding the physical and moral amenities of the village of Bridge of Allan—and his beneficent attention so constantly displayed towards the social comfort, the recreations, and the general conveniences of the numerous visitors who annually arrive at this rising watering-place, especially in the free admission of the public to his grounds—a large party of the inhabitants of the Bridge of Allan, at a public breakfast on the 20th ult., presented Major Henderson with a superb dinner service of silver plate. The festival took place in the fine large hall of Philip's Royal Hotel. John Ross Mac Vicar, Esq., of the Union Bank, Stirling, occupied the chair; and Sir John Hay, Bart., and Ebenezer Burn, Esq., of Haugh, officiated as croupiers. After breakfast, during the playing of the "Queen's Anthem," the magnificent service of plate was placed on the table. Each article bears the arms of the Major, and the following inscription:—

To Major J. Henderson,
Of Westerton.

This Dinner Service is presented by One Hundred Friends,
In token of their estimation of his devotedness towards the public welfare,
And comfort of Visitors at Bridge of Allan.
October, 1852.

The plate was then presented by Mr. Mac Vicar, and Major Henderson returned thanks.

Dr. Paterson, surgeon, next presented to the gallant Major, from the ladies of Bridge of Allan, a separate testimonial of their regard, viz. a Grand Pianoforte, value 100 guineas; for which elegant gift the Major returned thanks to the fair donors. Several toasts were then drunk, some complimentary verses were recited in honour of the Major, and towards noon the party broke up.

We have engraved a Portrait of the public-spirited Major, who is so well entitled to the title of "Superior of the village." He is represented in the costume of the Caledonian Curling Club; the Portrait being sketched from Mr. Lee's Royal Caledonian Club picture.

Major Henderson is second son of the late Mr. Alexander, of Powis, in the county of Stirling; and brother of Sir James Edward Alexander, the distinguished traveller. He has resided on his estate of Westerton for seven or eight years, since he left the army, with which he was ultimately connected as Major in the Rifle Brigade. He is at present a Major in the Stirlingshire Militia, and Principal of the Ancient Fraternity of Chapmen of the shires of Stirling and Clackmannan. The Major has greatly distinguished himself as improver of Bridge of Allan, the chief of Scottish Spas, which he has been the means of rearing, in a few years, from the condition of a little rustic village to be a "city of villas," visited annually by upwards of thirty thousand persons.

A very interesting account of this watering-place, and the Airthrey Spa, has recently appeared under the title of "A Week at Bridge Allan," &c., by Charles Roger, F.S.A., Scotland.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.

The comedy of "Richelieu in Love," after an eight years' abeyance, has received the Chamberlain's license, and was performed on Saturday, reduced to three acts. Mr. Webster has placed it superbly on the stage, and sustains himself the Cardinal hero. The character, as drawn by the present dramatist, has not the saliency and effect of Sir B. Lytton's portrait; and becomes the dupe of a woman, *Anne of Austria*, Queen of France (Mrs. Stirling). This part is written with great care and knowledge of the sex; and, as acted, is the life and spirit of the piece. An Englishman, at a masqued ball, forces his attentions on her Majesty, not being aware that she is the Queen; while another makes the acquaintance of the *Princess Henrietta*, whose love he actually wins. *Richelieu* misleads the first-named gallant into the belief that the lady with whom he has been conversing was the *Countess de Dragon* (Mrs. Selby); and he accordingly makes an assignation with the old dame, who acts as spy to *Louis XIII.* on his consort. At that assignation the Queen and Princess contrive to be present, that they may compromise the character of the too watchful duenna. The whole party are interrupted by the wily Cardinal, who sends the Englishmen to the Bastille; and, presuming on her apparent guilt, makes love to the Queen. Great is the indignation of the latter; but she is clearly within the Cardinal's power, who has the King's entire confidence, and is especially empowered besides, to investigate the subject of her Majesty's imputed levity. The Queen is accordingly compelled to temporise in order to obtain the release of the two Englishmen. This done, she invites them, and also the Cardinal, to one and the same supper, where, by their surprise in discovering that she is the Queen, she proves her own innocence to the Cardinal. *Louis* is brought to the spot by *Le Dragon*, and is completely mystified by the presence of the Cardinal, who gives to the whole affair the appearance of a stroke of state policy to bring about a Royal marriage, the two Englishmen being none other than *Villiers Duke of Buckingham*, and *Prince Charles*, the affianced of the *Princess Henrietta*. The appointments of this drama were exceedingly rich, Mr. Webster having evidently spared no expense in its getting up. On the name of the writer being demanded, he declared his ignorance beyond the fact that it was by the author of "Whitefriars." The composition, though witty, is elaborate and artificial; and the style more in form than in substance. The acting of Mrs. Stirling is, however, we think, likely to prove attractive; though we cannot congratulate the management on the success of the other characters. The piece was much applauded.

A new farce by Mr. M. Morton, entitled "A Capital Match," was produced with perfect success. The hero is Mr. Keeley, who, as *Mr. Sunnyside*, is engaged in procuring a husband for *Rosamond* (Miss Rosa Bennett), the niece of Mrs. Singleton (Mrs. Leigh Murray)—the latter not consenting to be married before the former. It turns out that *Rosamond* is, in fact, already married, and that Mrs. Singleton had fixed her affections on *Captain Tempest, R.N.* (Mr. Howe). Between them poor *Sunnyside* is made a sad scapegoat; but, as his difficulties appertain more to the dialogue than the action, it is not possible to describe them. That dialogue, however, is most humorous; and the house was kept in a constant roar. The piece entirely depended on Mr. Keeley, who performed with uncommon spirit.

ASTLEY'S.

A very magnificent spectacle, under the title of "The Bride of Gondola, or the Genius of the King," was produced on Wednesday. The drama, which is written by Mr. Robert St. Clair Jones, has more than ordinary claims to attention. The moral is at least distinctly made out. The monarch *Amurath*, disregarding the admonition of his magic ring, transgresses the rule of right, by attempting the murder of *Selma*, his bride, and becomes transformed into a monster. In that shape he is hunted by his own huntsman, and, being caught, is placed for exhibition in his own menagerie. The eyes of love, however, penetrate through this hideous disguise, and he is recognised by *Selma*. The benevolent genius, accordingly, restores him to his proper form; and ultimately he gains a victory over the traitor *Hassan*, and is re-united to his faithful bride. The scenes in this drama are numerous and grand; the groupings of men, horses, and elephants, are brilliant and picturesque. Indeed, on the whole, it may be pronounced one of the most gorgeous of Mr. Batty's hippo-dramatic spectacles, and draws largely, we should think, on the resources of the theatre.

SURREY.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" has found a place on this stage, as on others, and is here acted with a power and effect which is likely to make the subject highly popular on the Surrey side of the water. The principal characters are very efficiently performed—*George Harris* by Mr. Creswick, and his wife by Miss Clara Wynne. When we mention that Mr.

Macl was *Louisa*, and Miss Lohr was *the play-actress* will conceive that the representation must have been at least satisfactory. Excitement must, however, be taken to the performances of Mr. Elmore and Mr. J. Davis, as *Haley* and the *Kentucky Driver*. Both were coarse and noisy. Nevertheless, on the whole the piece achieved extraordinary success. The house was crowded.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The commencement of the London Musical Season may be always dated from the opening of Exeter Hall, for the gigantic performances of the now world-famed Sacred Harmonic Society. This interesting event took place last night under very favourable circumstances. In the first place, the institution, for such it is, began its twenty-first campaign; secondly, the decorations of the splendid hall were first viewed by the general public; and, thirdly, divers alterations and improvements have been made in the organ, and in the construction of the orchestra. Exeter Hall was built in 1829, mainly through the instrumentality of Henry Pownall, Esq., the chairman of the Middlesex Magistrates. Amateur Festivals took place in 1834 and 1836; and it was in the latter year the Sacred Harmonic Society gave their first concert in the new edifice. In 1840, the society erected the organ. In 1850, various changes were effected in the interior of the hall, under the able direction of Mr. S. W. Daukes; the flat plaster ceiling was removed, a wood one being substituted many feet higher than the old ceiling; the organ was thrown back for a considerable space, and the unsightly square pillars supporting the great gallery were removed. There was but one opinion as to the gain in hearing and seeing, and ventilation, by these alterations. There only remained the decoration, and the removal of some defects in the lighting, and of an ugly funnel-shaped groin at the east end of the building, and to improve the mode of egress and ingress. With the exception of the last-mentioned drawback, the Exeter Hall proprietors have achieved everything that could be desired, but the approaches must sooner or later occupy its serious attention, as one grand entrance does not suffice for such a vast building.

We subjoin the official report of the new decorations of the ceiling:—

The boarding which hitherto formed the ceiling has been canvassed and papered over its entire surface, and painted in oil, forming the groundwork of the new design. This is composed of bands of fret-work, in vermilion, crossing the ceiling and each other diagonally, and uniting with horizontal ones on the ends and sides. The fret is continued round the ventilators, and at each intersection an ornamental boss has been painted. The panels formed by the fret-work are again subdivided, having in their centres white ornaments on a blue ground, surrounded by a white band; the spaces between this band and the fret are filled in with different shades of cream colour, separated from each other by dark broad lines. Between the lower fret and the cornice are horizontal panels of white, ornamented on a blue ground, and edged with white. These panels are enclosed by dark bands of colour (with a lighter shade between), running the whole length and breadth of the ceiling, and terminating at each corner with a flowing ornament in vermilion and blue. The ventilators have been made an ornamental feature. They consist of an inner and outer circle, connected by bars radiating from the centre; the panels thus formed are filled in perforated zinc, of pattern design, and gilt. The enrichments to the large cornice, with its trusses, the door and window dressings, are picked out in vermilion and blue, and the spaces between the trusses contain a white ornament, of a musical character, on a red ground. The general tint of the walls is a deep fawn colour, some shades darker than the ceiling. The caps to the pillars are dead white, the pillars themselves Sienna marble, their bases white marble, and the dado red granite. Lined panels, with ornaments at their angles, are drawn under string course to the windows and between the pillars. The entire painting and decorating has been executed by Mr. H. H. Piper, of Eastcheap, from the designs, and under the superintendence of the surveyor to the Hall, Mr. A. W. Maberly, of Buckingham-street. Adephi, assisted by Mr. Gailing, Jun. In the ceiling, as altered in 1850, a funnel-shaped groin was introduced at the east end of the building, to allow sufficient height for the organ, which was placed unusually high, from the circumstance of the platform extending over some starlings abutting upon a neighbouring church. This difficulty has now been overcome; the platform and the organ have been much lowered, and the organ brought forward, admitting the removal of the groin spoken of, and likewise securing more depth and height for the pipes of the organ to speak; and thus, for the first time, giving the builder an opportunity for properly developing the powers of the instrument. These alterations and the suggestions of Mr. Costa, the Conductor of the Sacred Harmonic Society; and it is expected great additional improvement will result therefrom. One great point gained will be from the organ being placed more nearly on a level with the chorus; they will thereby receive more support, and be less likely to fall in pitch during occasional portions of the performance.

In our next week's notice we shall report as to the performance of Mr. Brownsmith yesterday morning, and as to the execution of Mendelssohn's "Christus" and Spohr's "Last Judgment;" together with the selection from "Samson," performed in honour of the late Duke of Wellington.

WINDSOR AND ETON AMATEUR CHORAL SOCIETY.—The report at the annual meeting gives a very gratifying account of the progress of the society, of which Prince Albert is the patron. Her Majesty has given a donation of £10 in aid of the funds. The Hon. and Rev. Lord Wriothlesley Russell is the vice-patron, and the Rev. S. F. Marshall is the president. Dr. G. J. Elvey is the musical director.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Signor Schira, the composer, has gone to Turin, to produce a new opera.—Master Rendle, the young violinist, who had the honour of playing before her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace, has given a concert in Exeter, with success. Miss Rendle, his sister, made her debut, as a vocalist, on the occasion.—Miss Wheatley, the pianiste, had a concert at Willis's Rooms last Tuesday night, assisted by Miss Poole, Miss Messent, Mr. F. Bodla, Mr. G. Cave (concertina), and Mr. Wheatley (conductor).—The prospectus of the Victoria Vocal and Instrumental Musical Society, to be founded by subscriptions of £5 each, has been issued; it is proposed that the concerts shall be sacred and secular, and the members only to be the performers.—M. Julien's Promenade Concerts will be commenced at Drury-lane Theatre next Monday; he has prepared some novelties for his month's campaign, after which he departs for a lengthened tour in the United States.—The Cecilia Society performed, on Thursday, Mr. Perry's oratorio "Jerusalem."—The London Sacred Harmonic Society will begin its season on the 15th.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—The performance of Berlioz's "Requiem" at the Church of St. Eu-tache, in Paris, was under the direction of the composer, who had an orchestra of 550 executants, vocal and instrumental, including therein the most celebrated singers and players in the French capital. The effect produced on the minds of the immense auditory filling the church was prodigious; the "Tuba mirum" quite electrified the assemblage. Meyerbeer was present. But one opinion has been expressed by the critics as regards the "Requiem;" it is Berlioz's masterpiece; in which the effects of instrumentation are beyond anything before attempted in art.—The opening of the Italian Opera in Paris is fixed for the 15th inst., with Rossini's "Otello." Mlle. Cruveill will be the *prima donna*.—A new ballet, "Orfa," the music by Adolphe Adam, is in preparation for Cerito at the Grand Opera.—Ferdinand Hiller, the composer and pianist, has decided to return to Cologne, to resume his functions as director of the Conservatoire and of the concerts.—Linari, a well-known manager in Italy, died recently at Florence.—Schwenke, a popular organist and composer in Germany, died lately in Hamburg.—Madame Julienne, of the Royal Italian Opera of London, is now the star of the Barcelona Italian Opera-house; Lucchi is the tenor.—The New York papers contain a project of a gigantic combination, to give the Italian Opera in the principal cities on the same scale as in London. Sontag and Alboni are giving their respective concerts with success.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE ASSOCIATION.—A prospectus has just reached us setting forth the shareholders' privileges.—A proprietor of 50 shares will be entitled to a personal *entree* for all representations; one of 100 shares, to a reserved seat in the pit for all representations; one of 150 shares, to a pit stall for two representations a week, the particular days being selected by the shareholder in his preliminary notice; and a proprietor of 200 shares, to a pit stall for all representations. Mere proprietors may each reason transfer their respective privileges of admission to nominees; and a right of admission to a stall or reserved seat may be transferred rightly by voucher from the proprietor or his nominee; the transferee paying for each representation half the usual price of admission. These privileges are independent of the dividend receivable by the proprietor on his shares.

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—The preparations for the erection of the Crystal Palace at New York, which is intended to be opened on the 1st of May next, are in such a state of forwardness, that there is no doubt of the whole building being completed in sufficient time for the reception of everything sent for exhibition by the contributors from Europe and the United States of America.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Electric Telegraph Company have just opened sixteen new stations, four in the west of England, seven in the north, and five in the north-east of England.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.—The ships composing the squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Corry, are still in the Sound. The gallant Admiral has taken up his residence at Moreshead's Royal Hotel. It is, therefore, inferred that the departure of the fleet will not be so soon as anticipated.

CITY MILITIA.—On Monday, the men belonging to the London Militia, assembled, for the first time, in the Artillery Ground, City-road, for the purpose of training. The recruits were, for the most part, young and active-looking men.

In the event of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Fleetwood Pellew accepting a command, either his nephew, Captain Halseid, of the *Danvers*, or Captain Fitzgerald, it is said, will be his flag-captain.

The conversion of the *Hannibal*, 90, at Deptford, into a screw-ship, is being proceeded with, and from the number of men employed on her it would appear that she is to be completed without the least delay. She is to be lengthened about 10 feet abaft. Some of the stern timbers have already been removed.

This being the customary period for effecting the reliefs of regiments serving in the Mediterranean, arrangements have been made to send the service companies of the 31st and 57th Regiments from Ireland to Corfu to replace the 41st and 47th, which proceed to Malta to replace the 76th, which proceed to Nova Scotia to replace the 97th, which is to return home. The 48th and 71st Regiments proceed to Corfu to replace the 49th and 92d, which proceed to Gibraltar to replace the 44th, which proceeds to Canada, so as to bring the 20th Regt. home. The 2d Battalion 1st Foot proceeds from Cork to the Ionian Islands to replace the 33rd Regiment, which proceeds to Gibraltar to replace the 26th, which proceeds to the West Indies to replace the 34th, which proceeds to Nova Scotia to replace the 42d, to come home. The 58th Regiment proceeds to Mauritius to replace the 2d Battalion 12th Foot, sent from thence to the Cape of Good Hope.

The steamer *Great Britain* maintains her reputation nobly. On the 6th of September she was spoken off Ascension Island, having been out only sixteen days. At the same rate of speed, she might reach the Cape in about three weeks.

The screw steamer *Bengal*, built at Glasgow for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, was launched on Saturday. The *Bengal* is the largest vessel ever built in Glasgow, being about ten feet longer than the *Great Britain* although possessing neither the depth nor breadth of beam of that enormous steam-ship. The following are the principal dimensions of the *Bengal*:—Length on deck, 310 feet; length from figure-head to tailrail, 330 feet; breadth of beam, 30½; depth, 18 feet; tonnage, 2300 tons; engines, 470-horse power. The screw of the *Bengal* is to be 14 feet diameter. Her cabins are all to be erected on the main deck, to suit the Indian traffic; and we are informed that the Peninsular and Oriental Company intend to run her in the Indian Seas.

The Australian mail steam-ship *Melbourne* put into Lisbon on the 24th ult., leaky and dismantled. Several of her passengers refused to proceed in this ill-starred ship. The *Melbourne* left Plymouth on the 15th ult. All went well till the night of the 19th, when, in rather a high sea and fresh breeze, the ship began to roll very much, and all the topmasts were suddenly lost, and then the jib-boom was carried away, nothing being left standing but the three lower masts and yards. Every exertion was instantly made to clear the wreck by cutting away, the ship rolling heavily and "listing" very much on one side. About the middle of the day the ship was got clear, but unfortunately the whole mass of rigging became entangled with the screw propeller, and the engines, which up to that time had performed their work, suddenly stopped. The situation of the ship now became very critical, as the whole of the wreck, being fast to the stern of the ship, at times beat against the rudder, and rendered it almost impossible to steer. Twelve hours elapsed before the screw could be raised and disentangled from the floating wreck of topmast and rigging, the engines were then again set in motion, and the voyage continued. On the following day a leak was discovered in the mail-room, and the mail bags were brought on deck thoroughly saturated with wet. At the instance of the mail-agent, and in consequence of the leak, a course was laid for Lisbon. After some stay in the Tagus, the mail-agent required the ship to proceed again to sea for Australia without being docked, as he affirmed the leak was stopped. The commander, however, refused to do so, and a survey was held in the presence of Lloyd's agent, the result of which was that the ship would be docked, the Portuguese Government having placed all the resources of their arsenal at the disposal of the captain of the *Melbourne*. The *Melbourne* appeared totally unfit for the voyage to Australia, and devoid of healthy accommodation for the 253 passengers and crew who were on board.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The steeple-chase and flat meetings next week embrace—Edgware, on Monday; Liverpool, on the two following days; Cowbridge, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and Northallerton—confined to the "legitimate"—on Thursday and Friday.

COURTESY FIXTURES.—Monday—Bishopwearmouth, Birkby, and Honiton; Tuesday—Milton, Newcastle, and Cardington; Wednesday—Spelthorne; and Thursday—Whitchurch and Evesleigh.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A very heavy, and a bad settling on the Newmarket Races prevented any regular business on future events; nothing, in fact, was done on the Epsom Handicap; and the only transactions on the Derby were 700 to 50 and 1200 to 100 agst West Australian; and 3000 to 100 agst 1 Haroid.

EPSOM AUTUMN MEETING.—THURSDAY.

MATCH.—Greek beat Abdallah.
The **PADDOCK STAKES**.—Bishop, 1. Lady-in-Waiting, 2.
The **BEDDINGTON STAKES**.—Tobolski, 1. Michaelmas Maid, 2.
The **EPSOM AUTUMN HANDICAP**.—Candlewick, 1. Dulcet, 2.
The **SELLING STAKES**.—Madame Landeau, 1. Bordeaux, 2.
The **BENTINCK PLATE**.—Alegro, 1. Snuffy, 2.

SEARLES, THE PEDESTRIAN.—On Monday morning last, James Searles, the pedestrian champion of England, completed his herculean task of walking 2000 miles in 2000 consecutive half-hours. Searles is a man of small stature, but symmetrical and muscular. His last performance has considerably reduced him, he having weighed 11 stone 1 lb. before he entered upon it, and, after its completion, he was reduced to 9 stone.

TESTIMONIAL TO ALDERMAN SIDNEY.—Last week (at page 355) we omitted to state that the beautiful *lordure* enclosing the vote of thanks was designed and executed by Mrs. Dowse, 39, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. This lady has, for several years past, executed all works of this peculiar class for the Corporation of the City of London; amongst which may be remembered addresses to the King of Prussia and Louis Philippe; and, recently, resolutions of thanks to the President of France and the municipality of Paris.

SALE OF COCHIN-CHINA FOWLS.—Among poultry fanciers, and those who take an interest in the improvement of poultry, there has of late arisen a Cochin-China mania. Among the earliest breeders of this rare variety is Mr. Sturgeon, of Grays, Essex, the sale of whose surplus early chickens, on Tuesday last, collected in the Baker-street Bazaar a very large attendance of bidders. Among the highest prices was a cocker, 1, £12 10s.; ditto, £10 10s.; pullet, £11; and several other pullets, varying from £5 to £7 10s. The lowest prices given were 26s. and 30s., but of these there were few instances. The amount realised, above £600 for 169 fowls gives an average of rather more than £3 10s. for each fowl.

THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.—By the last accounts from Australia the aborigines had become troublesome to the settlers in the interior, in consequence of the number of men who had gone to the gold diggings and left their wives and families in an unprotected state. The latter were falling back on the towns and villages for security.

A short time since, a very old priest, residing in a commune in the Dordogne, having fallen ill, sent for a woman who had been his nurse to attend him. She came every day to attend on her *pelle* until his death, and for this purpose she walked several miles. The good woman is not less than 114 years of age. She has witnessed the following forms of Governments:—Louis XV., Louis XVI., the first Republic (with its three or four metamorphoses), Napoleon, Louis XVIII., the Hundred Days, the second Restoration, Charles X., Louis Philippe, and the present Republic.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The extraordinary increase in the note circulation of the United Kingdom, as shown in our last week's impression, is one of the greatest profits that could be adduced of the rapid development of the trade and commerce of the country. It has been asserted that the increase is wholly to be attributed to the wonderful discoveries in Australia and California; but we must bear in mind that money, to be profitably employed, must have a rapid circulation—the culminating point of general prosperity. Four millions of notes, be it observed, will now certainly do the work of twenty millions in the olden times, from the circumstance just alluded to. The question is, where is this prosperity to stop? Present appearances seem to indicate a considerable improvement in the present state of things, and we have no hesitation in saying that Australia has yet to open markets for our manufactures to an extent at present scarcely to be anticipated.

Since our last, the transactions in the National Securities have not been so large; nevertheless prices have been on the advance. Monday was a close holiday in the Stock Exchange. On Tuesday and Wednesday the three per cent. Consols were firm at 100½. The market on Thursday was steady. Bank Stock marked 22½; the three per cent. Reduced were 99½; the three per cent. Consols, 100½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 100½; and Consols

PREPARATIONS IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, FOR THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE.



THE NAVE, BY GASLIGHT.

pear unseemly to form plans of future gratification, albeit they tend to the decoration and illumination of the Great Duke's great and stupendous mausoleum.

We have endeavoured to depict the sights which may be witnessed in St. Paul's when the lights and gas are kindled. But what can we say of the sounds, which can convey an idea of the tumultuous reverberations

which are from morning to night kept up within the building? The hammer is incessantly at work in every corner of the edifice, except the choir, and the reiterated blows, more or less blending into one sound, form a ceaseless and deafening din, unlike any other sounds that people ever hear. As the floor of the interior is in no part taken up, the rafters have to be fastened to the lower beam of the principal by large

iron bolts and ties. It is necessary that this should be done upon the spot, and hence the incessant music of the hammer and saw. Upwards of 700 loads of timber will be used, in and about St. Paul's; and a glance at the size and thickness of the barks, trusses, and rafters is enough to show that the galleries will be strong enough to support double the weight which they will contain on the day of the funeral.



SIDE AISLE, BY GASLIGHT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXI.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1852.

[GRATIS.]

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

THE General Election of 1852 began on the 6th of July, and was completed by the return of Mr. Dundas for Orkney, by the end of the month. In preparing the following account of its results, it was originally intended to discriminate as distinctly as possible between the members pledged to Protection and to Free Trade, on the supposition that this was the issue the constituencies had been called on to try. Subsequently, however, the Ministerial party disclaimed that issue: it became evident, too, as time advanced, that Protection, as a principle of policy, was almost universally given up, and had ceased to form a distinction between political parties in Parliament, though it still lingers in some of the public journals and in a portion of the community. A great number of members, who have declared their willingness to support Lord Derby's Government, have also declared that they are opposed to the re-imposition of any Protective duties on food. Almost every other principle of policy which has heretofore bound parties together—such as advocating or resisting Reform in the representation, the extension or restriction of religious liberty—has either merged in a great number of new views, which have not yet become rallying principles for great parties, or it is so generally acknowledged that it no longer kindles party zeal in its support. Perhaps no Parliament ever assembled at a time when so many and such very different objects occupied the attention of the electors and the elected. A large number of the rural population then thought only of getting back Protection; the town population, as the rule, were and are for Free Trade. The followers of Lord Derby and of Lord John Russell, though falling in pretty much with these two divisions, are not identical with them. The former embraces strong or rigid Conservatives, who would go back, in all directions if possible; Protectionists who would only restore a duty on corn; and Liberal Conservatives who would advance, and who gave up that duty, but seek compensation for supposed agricultural losses. The latter includes ultra Free-traders, anxious to carry out their great principle in all things; quasi Free-traders, who have a lingering love for Protection, applied to a limited number of objects; fearful Free-traders, who are rather forced to go with the stream, than convinced that it is running in a right direction; and anti Free-traders, who cannot get out of old habits, and continually try to restore and extend Protection in some shape or other. Besides these great divisions, Lord Derby's followers are very much divided on ecclesiastical matters: The unfortunate dissensions in the Church have led to a demand for a Convocation; a demand which is as vehemently resisted by some as it is made by others. Lord John Russell's followers, if we may any longer so designate the Opposition, are also divided on ecclesiastical matters, and include supporters of the Church, Dissenters, and persons opposed to the union between Church and State. They are divided, too, on constitutional questions, some being for

a thorough and complete, or Radical Parliamentary reform; others for a moderate reform; others again for a very moderate improvement in the representation; and again others opposed to all further alterations in the representative system. Besides these various objects, some gentlemen are advocates of a Ten Hours Bill, others of Tenant Right, one or two support the Charter, a few desire to overthrow the Church establishment, and some to give, if possible, ascendancy to the Roman Catholics. There are in the House, Derby-Disraelites, Russellites, Palmerstonians, Peelites, and Hume's followers. To describe or designate all these shades of opinion, as professed by the different members—and without describing the whole, the description would have been very imperfect—would have been impracticable in a single paper. On these accounts, instead of classifying the members by their presumed political principles, it has been thought better simply to designate them in the list by the letters M., O., and D., to signify Ministerialists, Opposers of the Ministry, and those whose votes are Doubtful.

In making any calculations of the strength of the Ministerialists and the Opposition, it must be remembered that the former is on one point a united body, bound together by their long struggles in opposition to get place; and, in place, bound together by a determination to keep it. No great principle stands in their way. Their opponents may, to a certain extent, be bound together by a desire to turn them out; but the advocates of Tenant Right, of Roman Catholic Supremacy, of Dissenting Independence, of Radical Reform, of thorough Free Trade, are all men whose principles stand in the way of their forming a homogenous union; and they are not to be relied on to combine with the same tenacity to turn Lord Derby out as the Ministerialists are to hold together to preserve him and themselves in office. On this account we have been careful not to overrate the strength of the Opposition.

We have placed, accordingly, amongst the Ministerialists the greater number of those members who have been called Liberal Conservatives. As long as there is a doubt whether any other Government than the one in office can be formed, from the want of union amongst its opponents, a considerable number of members will support the existing Government. As the rule, they are opposed to popular innovation, and in favour of a strong Government. They will rally round any minister rather than expose the Government to danger. Besides the difficulty of classification arising from the dissolution of parties, and from having a new Ministry, of which the principles are not defined, a great deal depends on its conduct and its policy. It has rather declined in public opinion than advanced, since it was formed: its future measures are yet wholly unknown, and the degree of support it will receive is altogether uncertain. It is not likely that the votes of intelligent men will be pledged to a Ministry which shrouds itself in mystery.

Our designations are only offered; therefore, as a mere approximation to the strength of the Ins and the Outs. On questions affecting the existence of the Government at the beginning of the session they will probably be found tolerably correct. On all other questions they can give no information. They are no index to the votes of members on any question of principle, concerning either ecclesiastical or civil policy, nor are they an index to the opinions of the constituencies represented. We have, therefore, forbore to draw any deductions from them, as to the number of the people who support or oppose Lord Derby's Government.

By giving with each electoral division the number of votes and the number of its population, the number of persons each member represents may be seen at a glance, as well as how many of them are voters. With this information it is desirable to unite an account of the property in each division; but there is a want of correct statements, which apply uniformly, fairly, and equally to each and all. From a return of the "property assessed to the relief of the poor in each electoral division of England and Wales," obtained last session by Mr. Locke King, we have copied the value of the property in each of those divisions; but there is no corresponding information concerning Scotland and Ireland. For the latter there is a valuation of the counties, but it includes the represented boroughs, and this must be remembered in reading the table. The property rated in the counties of England and Wales is exclusive of the boroughs; in Ireland, the property rated in the counties includes, in most cases, that of the boroughs. For the counties and boroughs of Scotland, and for the boroughs of Ireland, the number of inhabited houses in each division is given as a substitute for an account of the property, though this is rather an index to the population than the property. For Scotland there appears to be no valuation of property in connexion with the Parliamentary divisions, except of houses rated to the poor in boroughs, which does not include the whole; and for Ireland, the valuation by baronies and unions gives no clue to the property of boroughs. With this explanation, the reader will understand the differences in our table, and the reasons for them.

It is necessary to say, that the distinctions between counties and boroughs, distributed under the heads of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, has been preserved, to enable the reader to see at a glance how the different populations are represented. In order, also, to help to make the character of the Parliament known, we have designated the new members by asterisks, affixing one to those gentlemen who have never before sat in the House of Commons, and two to those who have been in Parliament before, but were not in the last Parliament. Those members who have merely changed their places are designated by a dagger. The names of the unsuccessful candidates are in italics. These preliminary remarks will enable the reader to understand the following tables:—

RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION IN 1852.

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

ENGLISH COUNTIES.—(Continued.)

ENGLISH COUNTIES.—(Continued.)

Members and Candidates.	Votes Poll.	Registered Electors.	Excluding represented Towns. Population.	Property as- sessed to the Poor, 1850.
BEDFORD .. .. .	..	4,513	112,785	£387,918
Hastings Russell .. O ..	..	..	..	..
Colonel Gilpin .. M ..	..	..	..	..
BERKS .. .. .	..	5,129	124,995	626,618
*G H Vansittart .. M ..	1741	..	..	..
Robert Palmer .. M ..	1705	..	..	..
Lord Barrington .. M ..	1656	..	..	..
John Walter	155	..	..	..
BUCKINGHAM .. ..	..	5,659	114,989	563,175
C Du Pré .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Right Hon B Disraeli .. M ..	1973	..	..	..
C G Cavendish .. O ..	1403	..	..	..
Dr Lee	656	..	..	..
CAMBRIDGE .. .. .	..	6,989	157,590	744,439
Hon E T Yorke .. M ..	..	..	..	..
Lord Geo Manners .. M ..	..	..	..	..
*E Ball .. .. .	..	..	..	..
CHESHIRE, N .. ..	..	7,494	156,117	564,493
G C Legh .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Tatton Egerton .. M ..	..	..	..	..
CHESHIRE, S .. ..	..	8,117	178,349	802,955
Sir P E erton .. M ..	..	..	..	..
J Tollenache .. M ..	..	..	..	..
CORNWALL, E .. ..	..	5,694	130,256	433,312
Agar Roberts .. O ..	2609	..	..	..
*N K ndall .. M ..	1896	..	..	..
Pole Carey	1979	..	..	..
CORNWALL, W .. ..	..	4,649	105,531	359,565
E Pendarves .. O ..	..	..	..	..
Sir C Lemon .. O ..	..	..	..	..
CUMBERLAND, E ..	..	5,392	76,689	379,846
Hon C Howard .. O ..	2375	..	..	..
W Marshall .. O ..	2365	..	..	..
Thomas Salkeld	1964	..	..	..
CUMBERLAND, W ..	..	4,144	66,292	266,050
Captain Lowther .. M ..	..	..	..	..
*Sam Irton .. M ..	..	..	..	..
DERBY, N .. .. .	..	5,315	139,067	588,145
Hon G H Cavendish .. O ..	..	..	..	..
W Evans .. .. .	..	..	..	..
DERBY, S .. .. .	..	7,092	125,408	522,770
C R C .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Win Mundy .. M ..	..	..	..	..
DEVON, N .. .. .	..	8,064	159,759	628,195
Sir T D Acland .. D ..	..	..	..	..
L W Buck .. .. .	..	..	..	..

Members and Candidates.	Votes Poll.	Registered Electors.	Excluding represented Towns. Population.	Property as- sessed to the Poor, 1850.
DEVON, S .. .. .	..	9,569	217,884	£861,017
Sir J Y Buller .. M ..	..	..	..	..
Sir R Lopes .. M ..	..	..	..	..
DORSET .. .. .	..	5,690	131,716	606,440
Right Hon G Banks .. M ..	..	..	..	..
H K Seymour .. M ..	..	..	..	..
John Floyer .. M ..	..	..	..	..
DURHAM, N .. .. .	..	6,631	136,843	397,443
Lord Scabam .. M ..	..	..	..	..
R D Shafie .. O ..	..	..	..	..
DURHAM, S .. .. .	..	5,616	118,907	935,663
Lord H Vane .. O ..	..	..	..	..
James Farrer .. M ..	..	..	..	..
ESSEX, N .. .. .	..	5,715	165,541	720,869
Sir J T Tyrrell .. M ..	2412	..	..	..
M Jor W Beresford .. M ..	2094	..	..	..
Thomas Lennard	823	..	..	..
Josh A Hardcastle	3	..	..	..
ESSEX, S .. .. .	..	5,819	173,995	888,854
F W Bramston .. M ..	2651	..	..	..
*Sir W B Smith .. M ..	2457	..	..	..
Sir E N Buxton	1893	..	..	..
GLOUCESTER, E .. ..	..	7,986	99,784	734,281
C W Codrington .. M ..	..	..	..	..
Marquis of Worcester .. M ..	..	..	..	..
GLOUCESTER, W .. ..	..	8,635	137,514	959,230
*Nigel Kingscote .. O ..	3328	..	..	..
R B Hale .. M ..	2946	..	..	..
Hon Granley Berkeley ..	2166	..	..	..
HANTS, N .. .. .	..	3,596	111,504	516,510
C S Lefevre .. O ..	..	..	..	..
Melville Portal .. M ..	..	..	..	..
HANTS, S .. .. .	..	5,694	99,935	317,673
H C Compton .. M ..	..	..	..	..
*Lord W Cholmondeley .. M ..	..	..	..	..
HEREFORD .. .. .	..	6,972	98,162	597,142
*J James K King .. M ..	3167	..	..	..
T W Booker .. M ..	3143	..	..	..
*Hon C S Hanbury .. M ..	3030	..	..	..
C. raenall Lewis	2856	..	..	..
HERTFORD .. .. .	..	5,268	153,698	700,280
F P Halsey .. M ..	2225	..	..	..
Sr H Meux .. M ..	2219	..	..	..
*Sir Bulwer Lytton .. M ..	2116	..	..	..
Hon T Trevor	2043	..	..	..
C W Puller	1830	..	..	..
Geo J Bosanquet	1668	..	..	..

Members and Candidates.	Votes Poll.	Registered Electors.	Excluding represented Towns. Population.	Property as- sessed to the Poor, 1850.
HUNTINGDON .. ..	..	2,852	57,964	£284,969
Edward Fellowes .. M ..	..	..	..	..
Lord Mandeville .. M ..	..	..	..	..
KENT, E .. .. .	..	7,119	151,666	799,083
*Sir E. Dering .. D ..	3063	..	..	..
W Deedes .. M ..	2879	..	..	..
Sir B Bridges	2356	..	..	..
KENT, W .. .. .	..	9,379	227,637	£78,412
Sir E Filmer .. M ..	3247	..	..	..
*M Smith .. M ..	3193	..	..	..
T L Hodges	2652	..	..	..
LANCASTER, N .. ..	..	12,279	316,895	1,032,140
J W Patten .. M ..	..	..	..	..
James Heywood .. O ..	..	..	..	..
LANCASTER, S .. ..	..	21,966	514,352	1,669,169
William Brown .. O ..	..	..	..	..
*John Cheetham .. O ..	..	..	..	..
LEICESTER, N .. ..	..	4,097	91,308	426,290
E B Farnham .. M ..	..	..	..	..
Marquis of Granby .. M ..	..	..	..	..
LEICESTER, S .. ..	..	5,131	78,416	425,590
Sir H Halford .. M ..	..	..	..	..
C W Packe .. M ..	..	..	..	..
LINCOLN, N .. .. .	..	11,677	192,071	1,092,497
R A Christopher .. M ..	5585	..	..	..
*Banks Stanhope .. M ..	5579	..	..	..
Sir M Cholmeley	4777	..	..	..
LINCOLN, S .. .. .	..	8,554	148,025	£44,259
Lord Burghley .. M ..	..	..	..	..
Sir John Trollope .. M ..	..	..	..	..
MIDDLESEX .. .. .	..	14,610	283,256	1,236,589
Lord Robert Grosvenor .. O ..	5241	..	..	..
R Bernal Osborne .. O ..	4390	..	..	..
Marquis of Islandford ..	4258	..	..	..
MONMOUTH .. .. .	..	4,973	130,963	420,062
Os avius Morgan .. M ..	..	..	..	..
Captain E Somerset .. M ..	..	..	..	..
NORFOLK, E .. .. .	..	8,216	151,231	773,982
E Wodehouse .. M ..	..	..	..	..
N Burroughs .. M ..	..	..	..	..
NORFOLK, W .. .. .	..	7,827	168,579	855,461
W Bagge .. M ..	3421	..	..	..
*G P Bentinck .. M ..	3143	..	..	..
A Hammond	1973	..	..	..
NORTHAMPTON, N (a) ..	..	2,900	88,992	420,310
T P Maunsell .. M ..	..	..	..	..
Augustus Stafford .. M ..	..	..	..	..

(a) Hon G W Fitzwilliam was put up in opposition for Northamptonshire North; the poll was opened, but immediately closed.

ENGLISH COUNTIES.—(Continued.)

Members and Candidates.	Votes Poll.	Registered Electors.	Excluding represented Towns.	
			Population	Property assessed to the Poor, 1850
NORTHAMPTON, S.		4,568	88,129	2474,499
R H Vyse .. M ..	1833			
*R Knightley .. M ..	1833			
John Houghton ..	164			
NORTHUMBERLAND, N.		3,111	66,758	485,470
*Lord Lovaine .. M ..	1414			
Lord Ossulston .. M ..	1335			
Sir George Grey ..	1300			
NORTHUMBERLAND, S.		5,369	94,689	460,487
*W B Beaumont .. O ..	2306			
*H Laddell .. M ..	2132			
G Ridley ..	2033			
NOTTINGHAM, N.		3,996	86,825	184,584
Lord H Bentinck .. M ..				
*Lord R Clinton .. M ..				
NOTTINGHAM, S.		3,801	69,037	362,207
*Viscount Newark .. M ..				
W H Barrow .. M ..				
OXFORD ..		5,198	125,882	565,082
J W Henley .. M ..	2328			
*Colonel North .. M ..	2218			
George Harcourt .. D ..	1813			
Lord Norreys ..	681			
RUTLAND ..		1,876	22,983	128,678
Sir G Heathcote .. D ..				
Hon G J Noel .. M ..				
SALOP, N.		4,685	108,481	558,222
W Ormsby Gore .. M ..				
J W Dodd .. M ..				
SALOP, S.		3,571	67,605	444,230
R H Clive .. M ..				
Viscount Newport .. M ..				
SOMERSET, E.		10,140	172,189	520,066
W Miles .. M ..	4643			
*W F Knatchbull .. M ..	4309			
C A Elton ..	2984			
SOMERSET, W.		8,210	160,512	745,753
C A Moody .. M ..				
W H P Gore Langton .. M ..				
STAFFORD, N.		9,546	138,921	701,236
C B Adderley .. M ..				
Smith Child .. M ..				
STAFFORD, S.		10,116	202,597	599,643
General Anson .. O ..				
Lord Lewisham .. M ..				
SUFFOLK, E.		6,343	152,483	675,194
Sir E S Gooch .. M ..				
Sir Fitzroy Kelly .. M ..				
SUFFOLK, W.		4,879	130,391	530,123
H S Waddington .. M ..				
Philip Bennet, jun .. M ..				
SURREY, E.		6,618	151,091	704,907
T Alcock .. O ..	2508			
Hon P Locke King .. O ..	2500			
E Antrobus ..	2064			
A Cleasby ..	1928			
SURREY, W.		3,897	96,116	369,292
W John Evelyn .. M ..	1646			
H Drummond .. M ..	1610			
Colonel Challoner ..	1285			
SUSSEX, W.		3,257	56,526	269,105
Earl of March .. M ..				
R Prime .. M ..				
SUSSEX, E.		5,298	120,629	449,620
S G Fuller .. M ..	2155			
C H Frewen .. M ..	1974			
T G Dodson ..	1637			
WARWICK, N.		7,002	105,661	487,705
C N Newdegate .. M ..	2950			
R Spooner .. M ..	2822			
Hon F K Craven ..	2038			
Sir Gray Skipwith ..	2021			
WARWICK, S.		3,980	88,776	566,617
Lord Brooke .. M ..				
Lord Guernsey .. M ..				
WESTMORELAND		4,062	46,458	251,170
Colonel Lowther .. M ..				
Alderman Thompson .. M ..				
WIGT, sale of		1,665	42,277	154,720
*Col F Vernon Harcourt .. M ..	676			
Edward Daines ..	587			
WILTS, N.		4,955	86,024	393,986
Walter Long .. M ..				
J Sotherton .. M ..				
WILTS, S.		3,256	75,816	385,637
Rt Hon Sidney Herbert .. O ..	1650			
*W Wyndham .. O ..	1304			
R P Long ..	1074			
WORCESTER, E.		6,515	112,845	374,088
Hon Capt Rushout .. M ..				
J H Foley .. O ..				
WORCESTER, W.		4,135	61,110	363,565
General Lygon .. M ..				
F W Knight .. M ..				
YORK, N.		11,319	176,639	991,034
E S Cayley .. M ..				
Hon O Duncombe .. M ..				
YORK, E.		7,538	126,235	8620,67
Lord Hotham .. M ..				
Hon Capt Dancombe .. M ..				
YORK, W (b)		37,319	794,779	2,400,871
Richard Cobden .. O ..				
E Beckett Denison .. D ..				
Ministerialists ..			113	
Opposition ..			26	
Doubtful ..			5	
Total, English Counties ..			144	

(b) This county has the greatest number of electors, and the most property. Rutland has the smallest number of electors, and the smallest amount of property.

WELSH COUNTIES.

Members and Candidates.	Votes Poll.	Registered Electors.	Excluding represented Towns.	
			Population	Assessed to Poor.
ANGLESEA ..		2577	44,575	2108,190
Sir R W Buckley .. O ..				
BRECKNOCK		2779	55,163	84,650
Sir Joseph Bailey .. M ..				
CARDIGANSHIRE		2235	59,036	140,304
Colonel Powell .. M ..				
CARMARTHENSHIRE		4791	91,398	307,447
D A Davies .. M ..				
*D Jones .. M ..				
CARNARVON		1913	65,660	142,606
Hon E G D Pennant .. M ..				
DENBIGH		3901	75,869	243,672
Sir W W Wynn .. M ..	2135			
*Myddleton Biddulph .. O ..	1611			
Hon W Bagot ..	1532			
FLINT ..		2912	49,342	195,313
Hon E M Lloyd Mostyn .. O ..	1276			
Edmund Peel ..	910			
GLAMORGAN		6424	103,222	373,129
C M R Talbot .. O ..				
Sir George Tyler .. M ..				
MERTONETH		1008	38,843	121,975
*W E Wynne .. M ..				

WELSH COUNTIES.—(Continued.)

Members and Candidates.	Votes Poll.	Registered Electors.	Excluding represented Towns.	
			Population	Assessed to Poor.
MONMOUTH		2986	49,505	2124,267
Cap'n H W Wynn .. M ..				
PEMBROKE		3132	67,711	236,276
Lord Emlyn .. M ..				
RADNOR		1802	18,304	83,895
Sir John Walsh .. M ..				
Ministerialists ..			10	
Opposition ..			5	
Total, Welsh Counties ..			15	

SCOTCH COUNTIES.

Members and Candidates.	Votes Poll.	Registered Electors.	Population, excluding represented Towns.	Inhabited Houses.
ABERDEEN		4022	165,485	24,587
Hon W Gordon .. M ..				
ARGYLE		2156	79,612	14,136
Sir Archibald Campbell .. M ..				
AYR		3823	143,257	19,236
*Col J Hunter Blair .. M ..	1301			
Mr Cardwell ..	1200			
BANFF		813	46,474	9,233
James Duff .. O ..	327			
M Grant ..	301			
BERWICK		1073	35,192	6,169
Hon F Scott .. M ..				
BUTE		491	16,608	2,335
Hon J Stuart Wortley .. O ..				
CAITHNESS		642	31,987	6,067
George Trail .. O ..	147			
John G T Sinclair ..	106			
CLACKMANNAN		1658	41,495	6,207
J Johnston .. O ..				
DUMBARTON		1314	39,658	4,479
Alex Smollett .. M ..				
DUMFRIES		2520	58,058	10,546
Viscount Drumlanrig .. M ..				
EDINBURGH		2017	57,625	9,605
Sir John Hope .. M ..				
ELGIN and NAIRN		683	36,133	7,293
Cumming Bruce .. M ..				
FIFE		3211	98,172	18,001
John Fergus .. O ..				
FORFAR		2873	64,161	12,418
*Colonel Maule .. O ..				
HADDINGTON		716	28,602	5,433
Hon F Charteris .. O ..				
INVERNESS		903	83,707	15,832
H J Baillie .. M ..				
KINCARDINE		951	33,664	6,465
General Arbuthnot .. M ..				
KIRKCUDBRIGHT		1326	39,987	6,524
J Mackie .. O ..				
LANARK		3471	165,485	22,169
W Lockhart .. M ..				
LINLITHGOW		502	24,727	3,569
G Dundas .. M ..				
PEEBLES		542	10,738	1,796
*Sir G S Montgomery .. M ..				
PERTH		4933	107,804	19,182
*W Stirling .. M ..				
RENFREW		2450	66,519	5,668
Colonel Mure .. M ..				
ROSS		832	75,532	14,723
Sir James Matheson .. O ..	288			
G W H Ross ..	218			
ROXBURGH		2033	48,027	6,853
Hon J E Eliot .. O ..				
SELKIRK		497	9,809	1,531
E Eliot Lockhart .. O ..				
SHEFFIELD and ORKNEY		461	59,082	10,877
*Frederick Dandas .. O ..	227			
Right Hon John Inglis ..	194			
STIRLING		2431	61,444	8,743
W Forbes .. M ..				
SUTHERLAND		207	25,194	4,834
*Marquis of Stafford .. O ..				
WIGTON		1272	33,878	5,494
J Dalrymple .. O ..				
Ministerialists ..			16	
Opposition ..			14	
Total, Scotch Counties ..			30	

IRISH COUNTIES.

Members and Candidates.	No. of Voters.	Registered Electors.	Population excluding represented Towns.	Valuation for Poor-rates, Boroughs in- cluded, &c.
ANTRIM		8,207	250,355	2474,353
*G Macartney .. M ..				
*Captain Pakenham .. M ..				
ARMAGH		4,341	196,240	241,912
Sir W Verner .. M ..				
Hon J Caulfield .. O ..				
CARLOW		2,090	68,157	221,292
*John Ball .. O ..	895			
Colonel Bruen .. M ..	893			
W B M Clontock Bunbury ..	880			
John Keogh ..	877			
CAVAN		3,850	174,303	250,730
Hon T P Maxwell .. M ..	2270			
Sir John Young .. O ..	2051			
Hercules Ellis ..	752			
CLARE		2,581	212,720	313,807
Sir John F Fitzgerald .. O ..	1162			
*Cornelius O'Brien .. O ..	1141			
Colonel C M Vandeleur ..	1139			
CORK		13,192	551,152	1,256,244
E B Roche .. O ..				
Vincent Scully .. O ..				
DONEGAL		3,748	254,288	225,048
Thomas Conolly .. M ..	1833			
Sir Edmund Hayes .. M ..	1695			
P T C Johnston ..	1049			
DOWN		10,028	317,778	455,713
Lord A E Hill .. M ..	8173			
*D S Kerr .. M ..	7124			
W S Crawford ..	4892			
DUBLIN		4,864	147,506	558,794
J H Hamilton .. M ..	1948			
T E Taylor .. M ..	1939			
Augustus Craven ..	1885			
John Lentaigue ..	1870			
FERMANAGH		3,497	115,978	170,688
Sir A B Brooke .. M ..				
Mervyn Archdall .. M ..				
GALWAY		3,401	298,129	453,284
Sir Thomas Burke .. O ..				
*Captain Bellew .. O ..				
KERRY		5,222	238,241	348,694
Henry Herbert .. O ..				
*V A Brown .. O ..				

* The returns of the valuation of the counties of Ireland are chiefly taken from the Parliamentary paper No. 553, Session 1852, which differs very much from previous returns.

IRISH COUNTIES.—(Continued.)

Members and Candidates	No. of Voters.	Reg'd and Electors.	Population excluding represented Towns.	Valuation for Poor-rates, Boroughs in- cluded.
KILDARE ..		2,774	96,627	£290,550
W H Ford Cogan .. O ..	2285			
*D O Connor Henchy .. O ..	2229			
Sir E Kennedy ..	883			
KILKENNY ..		5,036	139,934	352,752
*Serjeant Shee .. O ..	4117			
J Greene .. O ..	3804			
Lord J W Butler ..	822			
Hon L G F Agar Ellis ..	610			
KING'S COUNTY ..		2,397	112,875	233,773
*P O'Brien .. O ..	1976			
*Loftus H Bland .. O ..	1839			
Captain T Bernard ..	1148			
LEITRIM ..		1,265	111,808	120,919
*H L Montgomery .. M ..	617			
*J Brady .. O ..	551			
Hon C S Clement ..	540			
LIMERICK ..		5,079	201,619	524,111
William Monsell .. O ..				
William Gould .. O ..				
LONDONDERRY ..		4,305	191,744	220,430
T Bateson .. M ..	1563			
Captain Jones .. M ..	1352			
Samuel M Cardy Greer ..	1279			
LONGFORD ..		2,321	83,198	150,784
*F Greville .. O ..				
R M Fox .. O ..				
LOUTH ..		2,079	91,045	142,502
C Fortescue .. O ..	1152			
*Tristram Kennedy .. O ..	995			
John M Clintock ..	884			
MAYO ..		1,395	274,716	299,951
G H Moore .. O ..	1094			
George G O Higgins .. O ..	1029			
James M Alpine ..	600			
MEATH ..		4,218	139,706	529,750
*F Lucas .. O ..	2004			
M E Corbally .. O ..	1968			
Henry Grattan ..	565			
MONAGHAN ..		4,119	143,410	203,347
Charles Powell Leslie .. M ..	1948			
*Sir George Forster .. M ..	1910			
John Gray ..	1410			
QUEEN'S COUNTY ..		2,727	109,747	250,015
**S. C Coote .. O ..				
*M Dunne .. M ..				
ROSCOMMON ..		2,236	173,798	289,036
F French .. O ..				
D Grace .. O ..				
SLIGO ..		2,105	123,769	190,652
Sir G R Booth .. M ..	943			
*R Swift .. O ..	875			
W R O Gore ..	774			
J Taaffe ..	39			
TIPPERARY ..		6,760	323,829	735,361
F Scully .. O ..	5154			
*James Sadleir .. O ..	5083			
Robert R Otway ..	1235			
TYRONE ..		5,692	251,865	277,552
Right Hon H L Corry .. M ..	3269			
Lord Claude Hamilton .. M ..	3233			
Hugh B Higgins ..	979			
WATERFORD ..		3,248	135,336	296,089
N M Power .. O ..	1404			
*Sir Thomas Esmonde .. O ..	1261			
Hon R H Hutchinson ..	1228			
WESTMEATH ..		3,132	107,510	290,606
W H Magan .. O ..	1647			
*W P Urquhart .. O ..	1384			
Sir R G A Levinge ..	928			
WEXFORD ..		5,917	180,170	391,336
*Patrick M Mahon .. O ..	2289			
*John George .. M ..	1585			
H H Grogan Moryan ..	1530			
Hon R S Carew ..	1333			
Edward W Nunn ..	1228			
PICKLOW ..		3,330	99,287	231,464
*Lord Milton .. M ..				
*Fitzwilliam Hume .. O ..				
Ministerialists ..			24	
Opposition ..			40	
Total, Irish Counties ..			64	

ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGH.—(Continued.)

Members and Candidates.	Votes Poll.	Registered Electors.	Population	Property rated to the Poor.
BODMIN	173	367	6,337	217,188
*Dr Michell .. O ..	173			
*Charles Sawle .. O ..	157			
W Henderson	149			
C Whitehurst	83			
H Carr	54			
BOLTON	745	1,671	61,171	145,545
*Thomas Barnes .. O ..	745			
*Joseph Crook .. O ..	727			
S Blair	717			
P Ainsworth	346			
BOSTON	547	987	17,518	46,626
*G H Heathcote .. M ..	547			
B B Cabbell M ..	480			
J A Hankey	437			
T Hankey	148			
W H Adams	18			
BRADFORD	1266	2,683	103,778	186,866
J Milligan	1266			
*H Wickham D ..	1159			
Colonel Thompson ..	1153			
BRIDGENORTH ..	443	717	7,610	26,213
*Henry Whitmore .. M ..	443			
Sir R Pigott M ..	360			
Hon H Cadogan	283			
BRIDGEWATER ..	271	688	10,317	15,519
Col. Tynte	271			
*Spencer Follet .. M ..	244			
J C Mansell	177			
Lord Henley	149			
A W Kinglake	101			
BRIDPORT	366	524	7,566	16,263
T A Mitchell O ..	366			
*J P Murrough .. O ..	249			
J Roll	191			
BRIGHTON	1924	3675	69,673	302,411
Sir G Pecheil O ..	1924			
Lord A Hervey .. D ..	1431			
J S Treloar	1173			
John Efooks	119			
BRISTOL	4681	12,548	137,328	433,648
Henry Berkeley .. O ..	4681			
*Gore Langton .. O ..	4551			
F A McGeachy	3632			
BUCKINGHAM ..	349	8,069	28,740	
Lord Chandos .. M ..				
John Hall				
BURY	472	959	31,262	66,997
*Fred. Peel O ..	472			
Lord Duncan	410			
BURY ST. EDMUND'S	493	741	13,900	44,647
Earl Jermyn D ..	493			
*John Stuart (d) .. M ..	329			
E Bunbury	319			
CALNE (e)	160	5,195	21,385	
Earl of Shelburne .. O ..				
CAMBRIDGE	821	1984	27,815	125,478
*K Macaulay M ..	821			
*J H Astell M ..	803			
Shafto Adair	737			
*F Mowatt	672			
CANTERBURY ..	766	1874	18,398	47,786
*Hon B Johnstone .. M ..	766			
*H P Gips	758			
Sir W Somerville ..	570			
Colonel Romilly ..	533			
Hon G A Smythe ..	7			
CARLISLE	525	1134	26,310	48,011
*Sir James Graham .. O ..	525			
*Joseph Ferguson .. O ..	512			
W N Hodgson	819			
CHATHAM	636	1371	28,424	42,525
*Sir F Smith M ..	636			
Sir J Stirling	482			
CHELTONHAM ..	999	2,400	35,051	211,214
*Craven Berkeley .. O ..	999			
Sir W Jones	869			
CHESTER	2524	27,766	60,730	
Earl Grosvenor .. O ..				
Hon W O Stanley .. O ..				
CHICHESTER ..	757	8,662	27,679	
J Abbot Smith .. O ..				
Lord H Lennox .. M ..				
CHIPPENHAM ..	300	6,283	24,801	
Joseph Neeld .. M ..				
H G Boldero M ..				
CHRISTCHURCH ..	313	7,475	30,672	
*Captain Walcott .. M ..				
CIRENCESTER ..	434	0,096	19,308	
Joseph Mullings .. M ..	235			
*A G J Ronsonby .. O ..	218			
Lord Villiers	214			
CLITHEROE	221	448	11,479	27,986
M Wilson	221			
J T Aspinall	187			
COCKERMOUTH ..	160	355	7,276	21,300
*General Wyndham .. M ..	160			
H Aglionby O ..	154			
E Horsman	147			
COLCHESTER ..	686	1,258	19,443	48,425
*W W Hawkins .. M ..	686			
Lord John Manners .. M ..	620			
J A Hardcastle	472			
H T Prinsep	98			
COVENTRY	4502	36,812	73,373	
E Ellice				
C Geach				
CRICKLADE	1,647	35,728	199,998	
John Neeld M ..				
A L Goddard M ..				
DARFMOUTH ..	146	302	4,508	11,203
*Sir Thomas Herbert .. M ..	146			
W S Lindsay	135			
DERBY	1252	2,448	40,609	135,623
M T Bass	1252			
*T B Horsfall M ..	1025			
L Heyworth	1018			
DEVIZES	373	6,554	16,480	
G H W Henneage .. M ..				
*Capt Gladstone .. M ..				
DEVONPORT ..	1079	2,407	50,159	103,934
H Tuftell	1079			
*Sir G B rkeley .. M ..	1056			
Sir J Romilly	1046			
Sir G H Maxwell ..	1032			
DORCHESTER ..	235	432	6,394	12,390
*R B Sheridan .. O ..	235			
H Sturt	215			
Colonel Damer	186			
DOVER	1095	2,064	22,244	81,887
*Lord Chelsea .. M ..	1095			
E R Rice	803			
Sir G Clerk	791			
DROUWICH	367	7,096	43,704	
Sir J Pakington .. M ..				
DUDLEY	400	912	37,962	65,578
John Benbow M ..	400			
— Baldwin	231			
DURHAM	571	1,157	13,188	24,639
T C Granger (f) .. O ..	571			
*W Atherton O ..	510			
Lord A Vane	506			

(d) Appointed Vice-Chancellor subsequent to the election, and vacated his seat.
(e) This borough has the smallest number of voters.
(f) Died subsequent to the election.

ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGH.—(Continued.)

Members and Candidates.	Votes Poll.	Registered Electors.	Population	Property rated to the Poor.
EVESHAM	189	349	4,605	215,761
Sir H Willoughby .. M ..	189			
*Grenville Berkeley .. M ..	170			
Serjeant Wilkins ..	87			
EXETER	1210	2,501	40,688	145,985
Sir T Duckworth .. M ..	1210			
E Divett	1191			
L Buck	1111			
EYE	376	7,531	30,570	
*E Kerrison M ..				
FINSBURY	7504	20,025	323,772	1,084,002
*Alderman Challis .. O ..	7504			
Thomas Duncombe .. O ..	6878			
James Wild	2010			
FROME	383	10,148	17,077	
Hon Col Boyle .. O ..				
GATESHEAD ..	711	25,568	40,279	
W Hutt	270			
T Liddell	190			
R Walters	136			
GLOUCESTER ..	831	1,621	17,572	46,271
*W P Price D ..	831			
Admiral Berkeley .. O ..	786			
H T H pe	760			
GRANTHAM	483	774	10,873	29,032
G E Welby	483			
*Lord M Graham .. M ..	375			
Hon F Tollemache ..	329			
GREENWICH ..	2415	6,308	72,748	275,562
*Peter Rolt M ..	2415			
*M Chambers O ..	2360			
Admiral Stewart ..	2026			
David Salomons ..	1102			
GRIMSBY	347	861	12,263	32,039
*Earl of Annesley .. M ..	347			
E Henage	286			
GUILDFORD ..	370	648	6,740	15,777
Ross Mangles .. O ..	370			
*James Bell O ..	251			
T L Thurlow	244			
HALIFAX	506	1,200	33,582	62,720
Sir Charles Wood .. O ..	506			
*F Crossley O ..	573			
Captain Edwards ..	521			
E C Jones	37			
HARWICH	135	272	4,451	10,548
*M P. cock M ..	135			
*D Waddington .. M ..	134			
John Bagshaw	125			
Captain Warburton ..	110			
HASTINGS	501	1,090	17,011	64,382
*P Robertson D ..	501			
M Bisco	487			
J A Warre	477			
J Loke	386			
HELSTON	317	7,328	14,670	
Sir R Vyvyan M ..				
HEREFORD	453	1,013	12,113	46,783
Sir R Price O ..	453			
*Colonel Clifford .. O ..	452			
Captain Meyrick ..	292			
HEREFORD	301	685	6,605	20,497
Hon W Cowper .. O ..	301			
*Thomas Chambers .. O ..	235			
Lord Mahon	213			
C J Dimsdale	182			
HONITON	166	287	3,427	9,924
J Locke	166			
Sir J W Hogg D ..	152			
R S Gard	123			
HORSHAM	350	5,947	19,076	
*W R S Fitzgerald .. M ..				
HUDDERSFIELD ..	625	1,364	30,880	78,415
W R Stanfield .. O ..	625			
W Williams	590			
MULL	2264	5,221	84,690	208,592
James Clay O ..	2264			
*Lord Goderich .. O ..	2242			
J B Moore	1815			
Hon C Butler	1626			
HUNTINGDON ..	390	6,291	20,761	
Colonel Pe l M ..				
Thomas Baring .. M ..				
HYTHE	512	856	13,164	37,023
E D Brockman .. O ..	512			
S Motte	98			
IPSWICH	782	1,838	32,914	86,111
H E Adair O ..	782			
J C Cobbold M ..	809			
J B Hobhouse	725			
S Bateson	725			
KENDAL	382	11,829	27,778	
G C Glyn				
KIDDERMINSTER ..	246	495	18,462	48,254
*R Lowe	246			
J Best	155			
KNARESBOROUGH (g)	113	242	5,536	11,974
J P B Westhead .. O ..	113			
*John D Dent .. O ..	113			
*B T Wood M ..	113			
T Collins	107			
LAMBETH	4732	18,131	251,345	763,568
*W A Wilkinson .. O ..	4732			
W Williams O ..	4022			
D Eyncourt	3829			
LANCASTER ..	899	1,393	16,168	41,414
*S Gregson O ..	899			
R B Armstrong .. O ..	690			
T Greene	509			
John Ellis	482			
LAUNCESTON ..	361	6,005	19,982	
*Hon Josceline Percy .. M ..				
LEEDS	2344	6,406	172,270	419,127
*Sir G Goodman .. O ..	2344			
*M T Baines O ..	2311			
R Hall	1132			
Alderman Sidney ..	1089			
LEICESTER ..	1673	3,853	60,584	118,492
R Gardner O ..	1673			
*Sir J Walsley .. O ..	1673			
Geoffrey Palmer ..	1114			
James Wilds	1116			
LEOMINSTER ..	260	551	5,214	23,383
G Arkwright M ..	260			
*J G Phillimore .. O ..	206			
J P Willoughby ..	190			
LEWES	713	9,533	42,930	
Hon H Fitzroy .. D ..				
*Hon M Brand .. O ..				
LICHFIELD ..	369	836	6,573	27,707
Viscount Anson .. O ..	369			
Lord Alfred Paget .. O ..	230			
B Follett	224			
LINCOLN	840	1,363	17,536	55,437
Colonel S bthorp .. M ..	840			
*G F Henneage .. M ..	661			
C S eby	473			
LISKEARD	343	6,204	16,868	
A B Crowler .. O ..				
LIVERPOOL ..	6693	17,433	376,063	1,464,145
*C Turner M ..	6693			
*Fortes M Kenzie .. M ..	6367			
E Cardwell	5247			
J C Ewart	4710			

(g) A triple return: neither member can take his seat, till the House of Commons has decided which of the hon. members is duly elected.

ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGH.—(Continued.)

Members and Candidates.				Votes Poll.	Registered Electors.	Population	Property rated to the Poor.
LONDON				..	20,728	127,869	£904,377
J Masterman				.. M ..	6195		
Lord J Russell				.. O ..	5537		
Sir James Duke				.. O ..	5270		
Baron Rothschild				.. O ..	4748		
R W Crawford				.. ..	3765		
LUDLOW				.. ..	450	5,376	12,267
*R Clive				.. M ..	250		
†Lord W Powlett				.. M ..	214		
Colonel Salwey				.. ..	157		
LYME REGIS				.. ..	309	3,516	12,341
†W Pinney				.. O ..	145		
Admiral Hornby				.. ..	126		
LYMINGTON				.. ..	338	5,282	17,184
*Sir J B Carnac				.. M ..	201		
E J Hutchins				.. O ..	158		
W A Mackinnon				.. ..	139		
LYNN				.. ..	1,176	19,355	49,490
Lord Jocelyn				.. M ..	641		
Lord Stanley				.. M ..	559		
R Pashley				.. ..	390		
MACCLESFIELD				.. ..	1,058	39,048	42,865
J Brocklehurst				.. O ..	628		
*E Egerton				.. M ..	530		
J Williams				.. ..	460		
MAIDSTONE				.. ..	1,751	20,801	73,649
G Dodd				.. M ..	708		
*J Whatman				.. O ..	847		
Lee				.. ..	578		
MALDON				.. ..	845	5,888	15,806
*C Ducane				.. M ..	370		
*T J Miller				.. M ..	357		
T B Lennard				.. ..	351		
Q Dick				.. ..	330		
MALMESBURY				.. ..	309	6,998	32,092
*T Luce				.. O ..	137		
A Lovel				.. ..	128		
MALTON				.. ..	539	7,661	24,254
J E Denison				.. O ..	..	
*Hon W Fitzwilliam				.. O ..	..	
MANCHESTER				.. ..	13,921	316,213	1,220,449
Milner Gibson				.. O ..	5762		
John Bright				.. O ..	5494		
George Loch				.. ..	4364		
Captain Denman				.. ..	3969		
MARLBOROUGH				.. ..	271	5,135	13,983
Lord Ernest Bruce				.. M ..	..	
H B Baring				.. M ..	..	
MARLOW				.. ..	354	6,523	20,487
T P Williams				.. M ..	242		
Colonel Knex				.. M ..	198		
Jacob Bell				.. ..	96		
MARYLEBONE				.. ..	19,710	370,957	1,752,169
Lord Dudley Stuart				.. O ..	..	
Sir Benjamin Hall				.. O ..	..	
MIDHURST				.. ..	279	7,021	21,089
Hon S H Walpole				.. M ..	..	
MONMOUTH DISTRICT				.. ..	1,676	27,031	59,378
*Crawshaw Bailey				.. M ..	..	
MORPETH				.. ..	415	10,012	27,593
Hon E Howard				.. O ..	..	
NEWARK				.. ..	867	11,230	23,220
*G E H Vernon				.. D ..	545		
H M Sutton				.. D ..	479		
M Turner				.. ..	362		
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE				.. ..	5,269	87,784	189,542
*J B Blackett				.. O ..	2418		
T E Headlam				.. O ..	2172		
W H Watson				.. ..	1795		
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME				.. ..	1,090	10,569	22,267
W Jackson				.. O ..	622		
S Christ				.. M ..	585		
Thomas Ross				.. ..	262		
NEWPORT				.. ..	707	8,047	20,862
*W Biggs				.. O ..	310		
*W A Massey				.. O ..	306		
W C Plowden				.. ..	266		
C W Martin				.. ..	256		
NORTHALLERTON				.. ..	281	4,995	21,398
W B Wrightson				.. O ..	..	
NORTHAMPTON				.. ..	2,263	26,657	51,997
Vernon Smith				.. O ..	855		
R Currie				.. O ..	825		
G Hunt				.. ..	745		
J Lockhart				.. ..	106		
NORWICH				.. ..	5,390	68,195	131,366
S M Peto				.. O ..	2186		
*E Warner				.. O ..	2145		
Marquis of Douro				.. ..	1592		
Colonel Dixon				.. ..	1145		
NOTTINGHAM				.. ..	5,260	57,407	144,438
†Edward Strutt				.. O ..	1960		
John Walter				.. D ..	1863		
C Sturgeon				.. ..	512		
OLDHAM				.. ..	1,890	72,357	149,881
*J M Cobbett				.. O ..	957		
John Duncuft (h)				.. M ..	868		
W J Fox				.. ..	777		
OXFORD				.. ..	2,818	27,973	84,462
Sir W P Wood				.. O ..	..	
Joseph Langston				.. O ..	..	
PENRYN and FALMOUTH				.. ..	907	13,292	24,782
H Gwyn				.. M ..	464		
†J W Freshfield				.. M ..	435		
T G Baring				.. ..	339		
PETERBOROUGH				.. ..	518	8,672	27,632
Hon G Fitzwilliam				.. O ..	260		
*R Watson G				.. O ..	229		
T Clifton				.. ..	210		
PETERSFIELD				.. ..	353	5,550	22,957
Sir W Hyiton Jolliffe				.. M ..	..	
PLYMOUTH				.. ..	2,482	52,221	127,014
*Charles Mare				.. M ..	1036		
*R P Collier				.. O ..	1004		
G T Braine				.. ..	906		
B Esott				.. ..	372		
PONTEFRAC				.. ..	684	11,515	26,586
R M Milnes				.. D ..	438		
*B Oliveira				.. O ..	338		
W D Lewis				.. ..	313		
POOLE				.. ..	508	9,255	21,274
H D Seymour				.. O ..	..	
*G W Franklyn				.. M ..	..	
PORTSMOUTH				.. ..	3,332	72,096	156,533
S F T Baring				.. O ..	..	
*Lord Monck				.. M ..	..	
PRESTON				.. ..	2,854	69,542	146,533
**Fowley Parker				.. M ..	1335		
Sir G Strickland				.. O ..	1233		
C P Grenfell				.. ..	1127		
Abraham J German				.. ..	692		
READING				.. ..	1,399	21,456	82,254
F Pigott				.. O ..	753		
*I S Kesting				.. O ..	631		
Captain Dickson				.. ..	518		
REIGATE				.. ..	228	4,927	25,887
T S Cocks				.. M ..	100		
H M Parratt				.. ..	76		
REFFORD (EAST)				.. ..	2,710	46,054	222,761
Hon G Galsay				.. M ..	..	
Hon W E Gunning				.. M ..	..	
RICHMOND, York				.. ..	243	4,969	18,844
Henry Rich				.. O ..	..	
Marqu Duke Wyvill				.. O ..	..	

ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGHES.—(Continued.)

Members and Candidates.	Votes Poll.	Registered Electors.	Popu- lation.	Property rated to the Poor.
RIPON	266	353	6,080	£20,002
† W Beckett .. D ..	266			
Hon E Lascelles .. M ..	232			
A Newton	75			
ROCHDALE	529	1,160	29,195	84,055
*E Miall .. O ..	529			
Capt Ramsey	375			
ROCHESTER	584	1,269	14,938	37,415
*Hon F Villiers .. M ..	584			
*Sir T H Maddock .. M ..	581			
Ralph Bernal	514			
T T Hodges	507			
RYE	240	562	8,541	38,109
*A Mackinnon .. O ..	240			
W Pomfret	208			
SAINT IVES	256	578	9,872	21,785
*Captain Laffan .. O ..	256			
H Paul	218			
P E Barnes	18			
SALFORD	2,950	85,108	282,237	
Joseph Brotherton .. O ..	2,950			
SALISBURY	381	680	11,657	31,032
W Chaplin .. O ..	381			
C B Wall .. O ..	331			
F W Slade	173			
D H Burr	131			
SANDWICH	960	12,710	29,526	
Lord Charles Clinton .. M ..	960			
*James M Gregor .. M ..	895			
SCARBOROUGH	423	895	12,915	40,065
Sir J Johnstone .. O ..	423			
*Lord Mulgrave .. O ..	388			
G F Young	313			
SHAFTESBURY	509	9,404	37,583	
*Hon W Portman .. O ..	509			
SHEFFIELD	5,322	135,310	284,739	
J A Roebuck .. O ..	2092			
*G Hadfield .. O ..	1853			
John Parker	1580			
Wm Overend	1180			
SHOREHAM	1,865	30,553	121,544	
Sir C M Burrell .. M ..	1,865			
Lord A Lennox .. M ..	1,666			
SHREWSBURY	1,164	1,666	19,681	74,410
*G Tomline .. M ..	1,164			
E H Baldock .. M ..	745			
A Robinson	440			
SOUTHAMPTON	1,062	2,419	35,305	125,060
B M G Wilcox .. O ..	1,062			
Sir Alex Cockburn .. O ..	1,017			
B Cochrane	797			
A Vansittart	767			
SOUTH SHIELDS	430	925	28,974	51,594
*R Ingham .. O ..	430			
H Liddell	249			
SOUTHWARK	9,458	172,863	508,871	
Sir W Molesworth .. O ..	3,941			
*Apsley Pellatt .. O ..	3,887			
G Scovell	2,909			
STAFFORD	801	1,246	11,829	22,437
*T A Wise .. O ..	801			
*A Otway .. O ..	501			
M Bourne	458			
J C Evans	391			
E Hopkinson	391			
STAMFORD	566	8,933	20,521	
Right Hon J C Herries .. M ..	566			
† Sir Frederic Thesiger .. M ..	566			
STOCKPORT	725	1,341	53,835	122,112
J Kershaw .. O ..	725			
† J B Smith .. O ..	622			
J Heald	549			
STOKE-ON-TRENT	921	1,773	84,027	145,387
J L Ricardo .. O ..	921			
*Hon L Gower .. O ..	848			
Alderman Copeland	769			
STROUD	565	1,328	36,535	102,251
G Poulett Scrope .. O ..	565			
*Lord Moreton .. O ..	528			
S Baker	488			
J Norton	316			
SUNDERLAND	814	1,973	67,394	95,534
*W D Seymour .. O ..	814			
George Hudson .. M ..	868			
H Fenwick	654			
TAMWORTH	382	8,655	34,661	
Sir Robert Peel .. M ..	382			
Captain Townshend .. O ..	382			
TAUNTON	430	790	14,176	43,422
H Leboeuchere .. O ..	430			
*A Mills .. M ..	361			
Sir T E Colebrooke	358			
TAVISTOCK	220	349	8,086	27,561
*G Byng .. O ..	220			
S Carter .. O ..	169			
R J Phillimore	104			
TEWKESBURY	205	370	5,878	16,915
Humphrey Brown .. O ..	205			
John Martin .. O ..	189			
E W Cox	147			
THETFORD	200	4,075	10,023	
Earl of Euston .. O ..	200			
Hon F Baring .. M ..	200			
THIRSK	357	5,31	28,490	
Sir W P Gallwey .. M ..	357			
TIVERTON	461	11,141	52,614	
Lord Palmerston .. O ..	461			
John Heathcoat .. O ..	461			
TOINNESS	263	371	4,419	12,126
Lord Seymour .. O ..	263			
*T Mills .. O ..	154			
Barry Baldwin	141			
TOWER HAMLETS (h)	23,534	59,111	1,374,052	
Sir William Clay .. O ..	7,728			
*Charles S Butler .. O ..	7,718			
George Thompson	4,568			
A Ayrtton	2,792			
W Newton	1,095			
TRURO	267	607	10,733	18,356
*Hussey Vivian .. O ..	267			
Ennis Vivian .. M ..	263			
A Smith	255			
M Smith	229			
TYNEMOUTH	840	883	29,170	54,134
*Hugh Taylor .. M ..	840			
R W Grey	328			
WAKEFIELD	359	850	22,057	57,184
G Sanders .. M ..	359			
W H Leatham	326			
WALLINGFORD	174	428	8,052	39,910
*R Malins .. M ..	174			
A Morrison	168			
WALSALL	1,026	25,630	54,580	
*C Forster .. O ..	1,026			
WAREHAM	418	7,218	27,778	
J S E Drax .. M ..	418			
WARRINGTON	701	23,363	67,929	
Gilbert Greenall .. M ..	701			
WARWICK	723	10,973	38,724	
† George W Repton .. M ..	723			
*Edward Greaves .. M ..	349			
John Mellor	326			

(h) The Tower Hamlets possesses the most voters of all the boroughs, and the largest population. The Parliamentary return No. 8, session 1851, gives the population at 279,735, which is an error.

ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGHES.—(Continued.)

Members and Candidates.	Votes Poll.	Registered Electors.	Popu- lation.	Property rated to the Poor.
WELLS	187	325	4,736	£11,850
*Robert C Tudway .. M ..	187			
W G Hayter .. O ..	175			
Serjeant Kinglake	101			
WENLOCK	905	20,588	73,687	
Rt Hon G C G Forester .. M ..	905			
Milnes Gaskell .. M ..	814			
WESTBURY	145	314	7,029	22,130
James Wilson .. O ..	145			
M Lopes	138			
WESTMINSTER (i)	4199	14,883	241,611	1,767,761
*Sir J Shelley .. O ..	4199			
Sir De Lacy Evans .. O ..	3756			
Lord Maidstone	3873			
— Coningham	1716			
WEYMOUTH	386	679	9,458	27,087
*G Butt .. M ..	386			
Colonel Freestun .. O ..	336			
Alex Osceall	283			
WITBY	454	10,989	27,136	
R Stephenson .. M ..	454			
Hon Edmund Phipps	109			
WHITEHAVEN	535	18,916	36,077	
R C Hildyard .. M ..	535			
WIGAN	366	718	31,941	62,828
R A Thicknesse .. O ..	366			
Hon Col Lindsay .. M ..	356			
F S Powell	324			
WILTON	219	8,607	45,265	
*C H A Court .. O ..	219			
J G Green	26			
WINCHESTER	370	788	13,704	41,334
J B Carter .. O ..	370			
Sir J B East .. M ..	369			
W W Dulpett	288			
WINDSOR	712	9,596	27,770	
† Lord C Wellesley .. M ..	712			
C Grenfell .. O ..	224			
S Ricardo	210			
Captain Bulkeley	107			
WOLVERHAMPTON	3,587	119,748	242,857	
Hon C P Villiers .. O ..	3,587			
J Thornely .. O ..	3,587			
WOODSTOCK	347	7,983	27,554	
Marquis of Blandford .. M ..	347			
WORCESTER	2,290	27,528	79,675	
O Ricardo .. O ..	1,164			
*W Laslett .. O ..	1,212			
J W Huddleston	661			
WYCOMBE	346	7,179	17,929	
Sir G Dashwood .. O ..	346			
Martin T Smith .. O ..	208			
W Simpson	116			
YARMOUTH	1,249	30,879	44,350	
E Rumbold .. M ..	547			
*Sir G Lacon .. M ..	611			
T M Cullagh	521			
Admiral Napier	486			
YORK	4,133	40,359	98,551	
J G Smyth .. M ..	1,871			
W Milner .. O ..	1,841			
H Vincent	887			
Ministerialists	129			
Opposition	181			
Doubtful	10			
Total, English Cities and Boroughs	320			

(i) Westminster contains more property assessed to the poor than any other city or borough, and Marylebone is next on the list.

WELSH CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

Members and Candidates.	Votes Poll.	Registered Electors.	Popu- lation.	Property rated to the Poor.
BEAUMARIS	459	12,752	£15,830	
Lord George Paget .. O ..	459			
BRECKNOCK	336	6,070	13,872	
*Charles R Morgan .. M ..	336			
Colonel Watkins	122			
CARDIFF	968	20,424	41,944	
*Walter Coffin .. O ..	968			
Dr Nicholl	464			
CARDIGAN DISTRICT	849	11,760	25,656	
Pryse L Hoveden .. O ..	849			
J I Jones	350			
CARMARTHEN	849	19,234	37,405	
David Morris .. O ..	849			
CARNARVON	861	22,210	36,618	
W B Hughes .. O ..	861			
R Davies	276			
DENBIGH DISTRICT	858	16,614	41,032	
F R West .. O ..	858			
Foulkes	288			
FLINT	817	18,814	26,851	
Sir J E Hanmer .. M ..	817			
R P Warren	267			
HAVERFORDWEST	682	9,729	18,499	
*John H Philipps .. M ..	682			
J Evans	203			
MERTHYR	938	63,080	64,313	
Sir J Guest .. O ..	938			
MONTGOMERY DISTRICT	1,003	17,887	25,566	
D Pugh .. M ..	1,003			
— Whalley	300			
PEMBROKE	951	16,700	33,834	
Sir J Owen .. O ..	951			
RADNOR	484	6,653	27,111	
Sir T F Lewis .. D ..	484			
SWANSEA	1,694	45,123	72,767	
John H Vivian .. O ..	1,694			
Ministerialists	4			
Opposition	9			
Doubtful	1			
Total, Welsh Cities and Boroughs	14			

SCOTCH CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

Members and Candidates.	Votes Poll.	Registered Electors.	Popu- lation.	Inhabited Houses.
ABERDEEN	682	4,547	71,973	5,839
*George Thompson, jun O ..	682			
Sir A L Hay	478			
AYR BURGHS	1,039	34,844	3,569	
*E H J Crawford .. O ..	1,039			
Arch Boyle	329			
DUMFRIES DISTRICT	881	22,752	3,151	
W Ewart .. O ..	881			
DUNDEE	3,190	78,931	5,040	
G Duncan .. O ..	3,190			
EDINBURGH	6,230	160,302	7,786	
*T Babington Macaulay Q ..	1,872			
Charles Cowan .. O ..	1,754			
D MacLaren	1,559			
Hon T C Bruce	1,066			
A Campbell	626			
ELGIN BURGHS	988	24,072	3,837	
Geo S Duff .. O ..	988			
FALKIRK	1,905	42,038	4,104	
James Baird .. O ..	1,905			
James Anderson	529			

SCOTCH CITIES AND BOROUGHES.—(Continued.)

Members and Candidates	Votes Poll	Registered Electors	Popula- tion	Inhabited Houses.
GLASGOW		15,502	329,097	11,965
A Hastie .. O ..	3209			
J M'Gregor .. O ..	3140			
Peter Blackburn	1681			
Lord Melgund	354			
GREENOCK		1,164	36,689	1,714
*A Dunlop .. O ..	471			
Sir J D Elphinstone	255			
HADDINGTON BURGHS		642	12,504	1,607
Sir H Davie .. O ..	312			
Campbell Swinton	185			
INVERNESS DISTRICT		825	20,386	3,212
A Matheson .. O ..				
KILMARNOCK		1,380	43,365	3,263
Hon E Bouverie .. O ..	556			
J A Campbell	302			
KIRKALDY DISTRICT		786	22,808	2,425
Colonel Ferguson .. O ..				
LEITH		2,027	41,508	3,555
James Moncrieff .. O ..	643			
W Henderson	407			
MONTROSE		1,586	49,106	5,159
Joseph Hume .. O ..				
PAISLEY		1,342	47,920	2,643
Archibald Hastie .. O ..	406			
W T Haly	274			
PERTH		1,034	25,835	1,991
Hon A Kinnaird .. O ..				
ST. ANDREW'S BURGHS		680	16,878	2,457
Edward Ellice, jun .. O ..				
STIRLING DISTRICT		1,097	30,325	3,249
*Sir J Anderson .. O ..	431			
John Miller	411			
WICK DISTRICT		699	16,790	2,441
*Samuel Laing .. D ..	119			
James Loch	80			
WIGTON DISTRICT		400	9,958	1,495
Sir J M Taggart .. O ..	140			
James Caird	139			
Ministerialists			0	
Opposition			22	
Doubtful			1	
Total, Scotch Cities and Boroughs			—23	

UNIVERSITIES.

Member and Candidates.	Votes Polled.	Registered Electors.
CAMBRIDGE		4063
Right Hon H Goulburn O		
Lefton T Wigram M		
DUBLIN		1780
J A Hamilton M		
Joseph Napier M		
OXFORD		3474
Sir Robert H Inglis M	1369	
W E Gladstone O	1108	
Bullock Marsham	758	

The Universities have no resident population; their voters are scattered over the land: they pay no parochial rates; they represent a class, but neither property nor population.

Ministerialists	4
Opposition	2
Total, Universities	—6

SUMMARY OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

	Total Par- liament.	Ministe- rialists.	Opposition	Doubtful.
English Counties	144	113	26	5
Welsh	15	10	5	
Scotch	30	16	14	
Irish	64	24	40	
English Cities and Boroughs	320	126	183	11
Welsh	14	6	8	
Scotch	23	13	22	1
Irish	39	13	25	1
Universities	6	4	2	
St. Albans and Sudbury dis- franchised	4			
Total	659			
Double return	1			
House of Commons	658			

To make our lists complete for reference, we add an

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS.

Acland, Sir Thos. D., Bart., D.C.L. (Devon, North)	Butt, George M. (Weymouth)	Hume, Wm. W. F. W. (Wicklow)	Naas, Right Hon. Lord (Coleraine)	Smith, William M. (Kent, West)
A'Court, Charles H. W. (Wilton)	Byng, Hon. George H. C. (Tavistock)	Hutchins, Edward J. (Lymington)	Napier, Right Hon. Joseph (Dublin, University)	Smollett, Alex. (Dumbartonshire)
Adair, Hugh E. (Ipswich)	Cabbell, Benjamin B. (Boston)	Hutt, William (Gateshead)	Neeld, John (Cricklade)	Smyth, John G. (York, City)
Adderley, Chas. B. (Staffordshire, N.)	Cairns, Hugh M'C. (Belfast)	Ing'ham, Robert (South Shields)	Neeld, Joseph, F.S.A., F.L.S., (Chippenham)	Somerset, Edw. A. (Monmouthsh.)
Aglooby, Henry A. (Cockermouth)	Campbell, Sir Archibald J., Bart. (Argyleshire)	Inglis, Sir Robert H., Bart., D.C.L. (Oxford, University)	Newark, Viscount (Notts. South)	Sotheron, Thos. H. S. (Wiltsh. N.)
Alcock, Thomas (Surrey, East)	Carnac, Sir J. R., Bart. (Lymington)	Irton, Samuel (Cumberland, West)	Newdegate, Charles N. (Warwickshire, North)	Spooner, Richard (Warwicksh., N.)
Anderson, Sir James (Stirling Dist.)	Carter, John B. (Winchester)	Jackson, William (Newcastle-under-Lyne)	Newport Rt. Hon. Visct. (Salop, S.)	Stafford, Marquis of (Sutherlandsh.)
Annesley, Earl (Great Grimsby)	Carter, Samuel (Tavistock)	Jermyn, Right Hon. Earl (Bury St. Edmund's)	Noel, Hon. Gerard J. (Rutlandshire)	Stafford, Augustus S. O'B. (Northamptonshire, North)
Anson, Hon. Geo. (Staffordshire, S.)	Caulfield, James C. B. (Abingdon)	Jocelyn, Viscount (Lynn Regis)	Norrey, Sir Charles D. O. J., Bart. (Mallow)	Stanhope, Jas. B. (Lincolnshire, N.)
Anson, Viscount (Lichfield)	Caulfield, James M. (Armagh Co.)	Johnstone, Hon. Hen. B. (Canterbury)	Osborne, Ralph B. (Middlesex)	Stanley, Lord (Lynn Regis)
Arbuthnot, Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Hugh, C.B. (Kincardineshire)	Cavendish, Hon. Charles C. (Bucks.)	Johnstone, Jas. (Clackmannan and Kinross)	Ossulston, Lord (Northumberland, North)	Stanley, Wm. Wm. O. (Chester)
Archdall, Mervyn E. (Fermanagh)	Cavendish Hon. George H. (Derbyshire North)	Johnstone, Sir John V. B., Bart. (Scarborough)	Otway, Arthur J. (Stafford)	Stapleton, Jno. (Berwick-on-Tweed)
Arkwright, George (Leominster)	Cayley Edward S. (Yorkshire, N. R.)	Kinnaird, Hon. Arthur F. (Perth)	Owen, Sir John, Bart. (Pembroke D.)	Stephenson, Robt., F.R.S. (Whitby)
Armstrong, Robert B. (Lancaster)	Challis, Thomas (Finsbury)	Kirk, William (Newry)	Packe, Chas. W. (Leicestershire S.)	Stirling, William (Perthshire)
Astell, John H. (Cambridge, Boro')	Chambers, Montagu (Greenwich)	Knatchbull, Wm. F. (Somerset, E.)	Paget, Lord Alfred M. (Lichfield)	Strickland, Sir Geo., Bart. (Preston)
Atherton, William (Durham, City)	Chambers, Thomas (Hertford)	Knight, Fred. W. (Worcestersh. W.)	Paget, Lord George A. F. (Beaumaris District)	Strutt, Rt. Hon. Edw. (Nottingham)
Bagge, William (Norfolk, West)	Chandos, Marq. of (Buckingham, B.)	Knightley, Rainald (Northamptonshire, South)	Pakenham, Edward W. (Antrim)	Stuart, Lord Dudley C. (Marylebone)
Bailey, Crawshay J. (Monmouth Dist.)	Chaplin, William J. (Salisbury)	Knox, Brownlow W. (Marlow)	Pakistan, Right Hon. Sir John P., Bart. (Droitwich)	Stuart, John (Bury St. Edmund's)
Bailey, Sir J., Bart. (Brecknocksh.)	Charteris, Hon. Francis W. (Haddingtonshire)	Knox, Hon. Wm. S. (Danganonn)	Palmer, Robert (Berks)	Sturt, Henry G. (Dorchester)
Baillie, Henry J. (Inverness shire)	Cheetham, John (Lancashire, South)	Labouchere, Rt. Hon. H. (Taunton)	Palmerston, Right Hon. Viscount, G.C.B. (Tiverton)	Sullivan, Michael (Kilkenny, City)
Baines, Right Hon. Matth. (Leeds)	Chelsea, Viscount (Dover)	Lacou, Sir E. H. K. Bart. (Yarmouth)	Parker, Robert T. (Preston)	Sutton, John H. M. (Newark)
Baird, James (Falkirk District)	Child, Smith (Staffordshire, North)	Laffan, Robert (St. Ives)	Patten, John W. (Lancashire, N.)	Swiff, Richard (Sligo, Co.)
Baldock, Edward H. (Shrewsbury)	Child, Smith (Staffordshire, North)	Laing, Samuel (Wick District)	Peacocke, George M. W. (Harwich)	Talbot, Ch. R. M. (Glamorganshire)
Ball, Edward (Cambridgeshire)	Cholmondeley, Lord William H. H. (Hants, South)	Langstone, J. H., D.C.L. (Oxford C.)	Pechell, Sir G. R., Bart. (Brighton)	Tancred, Henry W. (Banbury)
Ball, John (Carlisle, County)	Christopher, Right Hon. Robert A., F.R.S. (Lincolnshire, North)	Langton, Wm. H. G. (Bristol)	Peel, Frederick (Bury, Lancashire)	Taylor, Hugh (Tynemouth)
Banks, Right Hon. Geo. (Dorsetsh.)	Christy, S. (Newcastle-under-Lyne)	Largun, W. H. P. (Somersetsh. W.)	Peel, Jona'h (Huntingdon)	Taylor, Thomas E. (Dublin, Co.)
Baring, Right Hon. Sir Francis T., Bart. (Portsmouth)	Christy, S. (Newcastle-under-Lyne)	Lascelles, Hon. Edwin (Ripon)	Peel, Sir Robert, Bart. (Tamworth)	Tennent, Sir Jas. E., LL.D. (Lisburn)
Baring, Henry B. (Marlborough)	Clay, James (Hull)	Laskett, William (Worcester)	Pellatt, Apoley (Southwark)	Thesiger, Sir Fred., D.C.L. (Stamford)
Baring, Hon. Francis (Thetford)	Clay, Sir Wm., Bt. (Tower Hamlets)	Lawless, Hon. Cecil J. (Clonmel)	Pendarves, Edward W. W. (Cornwall, West)	Thicknesse, Ralph A. (Wigan)
Baring, Thomas (Huntingdon)	Clifford, Henry M. (Hereford)	Lawley, Hon. Francis C. (Beverley)	Pennant, Hon. Edward G. D. (Carnarvonshire)	Thompson, George, Jun. (Aberdeen)
Barnes, Thomas (Bolton)	Clinton, Lord C. P. P. (Sandwich)	Layard, A. H., D.C.L. (Aylesbury)	Percy, Hon. J. W. (Launceston)	Thompson, Wm. (Westmoreland)
Barrington, Viscount (Berkshire)	Clinton, Lord Robt. R. P. (Notts., N.)	Levevre, Rt. Hon. C. J. (Hants., N.)	Peto, Samuel M. (Norwich)	Thorneley, Thos. (Wolverhampton)
Barrow, Wm. H. (Nottinghamsh. W.)	Clive, Hon. Robt. H. (Salop, South)	Legh, George C. (Cheshire, North)	Philpotts, John H. (Haverfordwest)	Tollmach, John (Cheshire, South)
Bass, Michael T. (Derby)	Clive, Robert (Ludlow)	Lemon, Sir C., Bt., (Cornwall, W.)	Phillimore, John G. (Leominster)	Townley, Charles (Sligo, Boro')
Bateson, Thos. (Londonderry, Co.)	Cobbett, John Morgan (Oldham)	Lennox, Lord A. F. C. G. (Shoreham)	Piñin, Thomas (Bath)	Townsend, John (Tamworth)
Beaumont, Westworth B. (Northumberland, South)	Cobbold, John C. (Ipswich)	Lennox, Lrd H. G. C. G. (Chichester)	Pigott, Sir Robt. Bart. (Bridgnorth)	Trail, George (Caitness-shire)
Beckett William (Ripon)	Cobbden, Richard (Yorkshire, W. R.)	Leslie, Charles P. (Monaghan)	Pigott, Francis (Reading)	Trollope, Right Hon. Sir John, Bart. (Lincolnshire, South)
Bell, James (Guldford)	Cockburn, Sir Alexander J. E. (Southampton)	Levis, Rt. Hon. Sir T. F., Bart. (Radnor District)	Pilkington, James (Blackburn)	Tudway, Robert C. (Wells)
Bellew, Thomas (Galway, County)	Cocks, Thos. S., Jun. (Reigate)	Lewisham, Visct. (Staffordshire, S.)	Pinney, William (Lyme Regis)	Tufnell, Rt. Hon. Henry (Devonport)
Benbow, John (Dudley)	Codrington, C. W. (Gloucestersh., E.)	Liddell, H. G. (Northumberland, S.)	Ponsonby, Hon. A. G. J. (Cirencester)	Turner, Charles (Liverpool)
Bennet, Philip, Jun. (Suffolk, West)	Coffin, Walter (Cardiff District)	Lindsay, Hon. James (Wigan)	Portal, Melville (Hants, North)	Tyler, Sir Geo., K.H. (Glamorgansh.)
Bentick, G. W. P. (Norfolk, West)	Cogan, Wm. H. F. (Kildare, Co.)	Locke, Joseph, F.R.S. (Hendon)	Portman, Hon. W. H. B. (Shaftesbury)	Tynte, Chas., J.K., F.R.S. (Bridgew.)
Bentick, Lord H. W. S. (Notts., N.)	Coles, Henry Beaumont (Andover)	Lockhart, Allan E. (Selkirkshire)	Potter, Robert (Limerick, City)	Tyrell, Sir John T. (Essex, North)
Beresford, Rt. Hon. W. (Essex, N.)	Collier, Robert P. (Plymouth)	Lockhart, William (Lanarkshire)	Powell, W. E. (Cardiganshire)	Urquhart, Wm. P. (Westmeath)
Berkeley, Chas. L. G. (Evesham)	Colville, C. R. (Derbyshire, South)	Long, Walter (Wiltsh, North)	Power, N. M. (Waterford, County)	Vance, John (Dublin, City)
Berkeley, Fran., H. F. H. (Bristol)	Compton, H. C. (Hants South)	Lopes, Sir Ralph, Bart. (Devon, S.)	Powlett, Lord W. J. F. (Ludlow)	Vane, Lord Harry (Durham, South)
Berkeley, Hon. C. F. H. (Cheltenham)	Conolly, Thomas (Donegal)	Lovaine, Lord (Northumberland, N.)	Price, Sir R., Bart. (Hereford, City)	Vansittart, George H. (Berks)
Berkeley, M. F. F. H., C.B. (Gloucester, City)	Coote, Sir C. H., Bart. (Queen's Co)	Loveden, Pryse (Cardigan District)	Price, W. P. (Gloucester, City)	Verner, Sir W., Bart. (Armagh, Co.)
Berkeley, Sir G. H. F., K.C.B. (Devonport)	Corbally, Matthew E. (Meath)	Lowther, H. (Cumberland, West)	Prime, Richard (Sussex, West)	Vernon, Granville E. H. (Newark)
Bernard, Viscount (Bandon)	Corry, Rt. Hon. H. T. L. (Tyronne)	Lowther, Hon. H. C. (Westmoreland)	Pugh, David (Montgomery Dist.)	Villiers, Hon. C. P. (Wolverhampton)
Bethell, Richard (Ailesbury)	Cotton, Hon. W. H. S. (Carrickfergus)	Lucas, Frederick (Meath)	Repton, George W. J. (Warwick)	Villiers, Hon. F. J. R. (Rochester)
Biddulph, Rt. M. (Denbighshire)	Cowan, Charles (Edinburgh City)	Luce, Thomas (Malmebury)	Ricardo, J. L. (Stoke-upon-Trent)	Vivian, John E. (Truro)
Biggs, Wm. (Newport, I. of Wight)	Cowper, Hon. W. F. (Hertford)	Lygon, Hon. H. B. (Worcestersh. W.)	Ricardo, Osman (Worcester)	Vivian, Henry H. (Truro)
Blackett, J. F. B. (Newcastle-on-Tyne)	Craufurd, E. H. J. (Ayr District)	Lytton, Sir E. G. E. L. B. (Herts)	Rice, Edward K. (Dover)	Vivian, J. H., F.R.S., F.G.S. (Swansea)
Blair, James H. (Ayrshire)	Crook, Joseph (Bolton-le-Moors)	Macartney, George (Antrim)	Rich, Henry (Richmond)	Vyse, R. H. R. H. (Northamptonshire, South)
Blake, M. J. (Galway, Borough)	Crossley, Frank (Halifax)	Macaulay, Kenneth (Cambridge, B.)	Robertson, Patrick F. (Hastings)	Vyvan, Sir R. R., Bart. (Helstone)
Bland, Loftus H. (King's County)	Crowder, Richard B. (Liskeard)	Macaulay, Rt. Hon. T. B. (Edinbro')	Roche, Edmund B. (Cork, County)	Waddington, David (Harwich)
Blandford, Marquis of (Woodstock)	Cubitt, William (Andover)	McCann, James (Drogheda)	Roebuck, John A. (Sheffield)	Waddington, H. S. (Suffolk, West)
Boldero, Capt. H. G. (Chippenham)	Currie, Raikes (Northampton)	McGregor, James (Sandwich)	Roit, Peter (Greenwich)	Walcott, John E. (Christchurch)
Booker, Thos. W. (Herefordshire)	Dalrymple, John (Wigtonshire)	McGregor, John (Glasgow)	Rothschild, Baron L. N. de (London)	Wall, Charles B. (Salisbury)
Booth, Sir R. G., Bart. (Sligo Co.)	Dashwood, Sir G. H., Bt. (Wymcombe)	Mackenzie, William F. (Liverpool)	Rumbold, Charles E. (Yarmouth)	Walmsley, Sir Joshua (Leicester)
Bouverie, Hon. E. P. (Kilmarnock)	Davies, Sir H. R. F., Bt. (Haddington District)	Mackinnon, W. A., Jun. (Rye)	Rushout, Geo. (Worcestershire E.)	Walpole, Rt. Hon. S. H. (Midhurst)
Bowyer, George (Dundalk)	Deedes, William (Kent, East)	McMahon, Patrick (Wexford Co.)	Russell, F. C. H. (Bedfordshire)	Walsh, Sir J. B., Bt. (Radnorshire)
Boyle, Hon. Robert E. (Frome)	Denison, E. B. (Yorkshire, W. R.)	Mc Taggart, Sir J., Bt. (Wigton D.)	Russell, F. W. (Limerick, City)	Walter, John (Nottingham)
Brady, John (Leitrim)	Denison, John E. (Malton)	Maddock, Sir Thos. H. (Rochester)	Russell, Rt. Hon. Lord J. (London)	Warner, Edward (Norwich)
Bramson, T. W. (Essex South)	Dent, John D. (Knaresborough)	Magan, William H. (Westmeath)	Sadler, James (Tipperary)	Welby, Glynne E. (Grantham)
Brand, Hon. Henry (Lewes)	Dering, Sir E. C., Bt. (Kent, East)	Maguire, John F. (Dungarvon)	Sadler, John (Carlisle, Borough)	Welllesley, Lord Charles (Windsor)
Brembridge, R. (Barnstable)	Devereux, J. T. (Wexford, Borough)	Malins, Richard (Wallingford)	Sanders, George (Wakefield)	Wells, William (Beverley)
Brignt, John (Manchester)	Disraeli, Rt. Hon. Benj. (Bucks)	Mandeville, Visct. (Huntingdonsh.)	Sawle, Charles B. G. (Bodmin)	West, F. R. (Denbigh District)
Brisco, Musgrave (Hastings)	Divet, Edward (Exeter)	Mangles, Ross D. (Guldford)	Scholefield, William (Birmingham)	Westhead, J. P. (Knaresbro')
Brocklehurst, J., Jun. (Macclesfield)	Dod, John W. (Salop, North)	Manners, Lord George J. (Cambridgeshire, South)	Scobell, George T. (Bath)	Whitman, J. P., F.R.S., F.A.S. (Maidstone)
Brockman, Edward D. (Hythe)	Dodd, G. F. S. A. (Maidstone)	Manners, Right Hon. Lord John J. R. (Colchester)	Scott, Hon. F. (Berwickshire)	Whitbread, Samuel (Bedford)
Brooke, Lord (Warwickshire, S.)	Drax, J. S. W. S. E. (Wareham)	March, Earl of (Sussex, West)	Scrope, G. P., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., (Stroud)	Whitmore, Henry (Bridgnorth)
Brooke, Sir A. B., Bt. (Fermanagh)	Drumlanrig, Visct. (Dumfriesshire)	Mare, Charles J. (Plymouth)	Scully, Francis (Tipperary)	Whitmore, Henry W. (Bradford)
Brotherton, Joseph (Salford)	Drummond, H., F.R.S. (Surrey, W.)	Marshall, William (Cumberland, E.)	Scully, Vincent (Cork, County)	Whiteside, James (Enniskillen)
Brown, Humphrey (Tewkesbury)	Duff, George S. (Elgin District)	Martin, John (Leekesbury)	Seaham, Viscount (Durham, North)	Wigram, L. T. (Cambridge, Univ.)
Brown, William (Lancashire, S.)	Duff, James (Banffshire)	Massey, Wm. N. (Newport, I. Wight)	Seymour, H. K., D.C.L. (Dorsetshire)	Wilkinson, Wm. A. (Lambeth)
Browne, Valentine A. (Kerry)	Duffy, Charles G. (New Ross)	Masterman, John (London)	Seymour, W. D. (Sunderland)	Willcox, B. McG. (Southampton)
Bruce, C. L. C. (Elginshire, &c.)	Duk, Sir James, Bart. (London)	Matheson, Sir James, Bart., F.R.S. (Ross and Cromarty)	Seymour, Rt. Hon. Lord (Totness)	Williams, T. P. (Great Marlow)
Bruce, Rt. Hon. Lord E. A. C. B. (Marlborough)	Duncan, George (Dundee)	Maule, Hon. Lauderdale (Forfarsh.)	Shelburne, Earl of (Caine)	Williams, William (Lambeth)
Bruen, Henry (Carlisle, County)	Duncombe, Hon. A. (Yorksh. E. R.)	Maunsell Thos. P. (Northamptonshire, North)	Shelley, Sir J. V., Bt. (Westminster)	Willoughby, Sir H. P. (Evesham)
Buck, Lewis W. (Devon, North)	Duncombe, Hon. O. (Yorksh. N. R.)	Maxwell, Hon. James P. (Cavan)	Sheridan, Rd. B. (Dorchester)	Wilson, James (Westbury)
Bulkeley, Sir Richard B. W., Bart., (Anglesea)	Duncombe, Thos. S. (Finsbury)	Meagher, Thos. (Waterford, City)	Sibthorp, Chas. D. W. (Lincoln)	Wilson, M., Jun. (Clitheroe)
Buller, Sir John B. Y., Bart. (Devonshire, South)	Dundas, Fred. (Orkney & Shetland)	Meaux, Sir Henry, Bart. (Hertfordshire)	Smith, Sir Wm. B., Bart. (Essex, S.)	Winnington, Sir T. E., Bt. (Bewdley)
Burghley, Lord (Lincolnshire, S.)	Dundas, George (Linlithgowshire)	Miall, Edward (Rochdale)	Smith, John A. (Chichester)	Wise, John A. (Stafford)
Burke, Sir T. J. Bart. (Co. Galway)	Dunlop, Alexander M. (Greenock)	Michell, William, M.D. (Bodmin)	Smith, John B. (Stockport)	Wodehouse, Edmund (Norfolk, E.)
Burrell, Sir C. M. Bart. (Shoreham)	Dunne, Francis P. (Portlinton)	Miles, Will am (Somerset, East)	Smith, Martin T. (Wymcombe)	Wood Right Hon Sir Charles, Bart. (Halifax)
Burroughes, Henry N. (Norfolk, E.)	Dunne, Michael (Queen's County)	Miller, Taverner J. (Madon)	Smith, Right Hon. Robert V. (Northampton)	Wood, Sir William P., F.R.S. (Oxford, City)
Butler, Charles S. (Tower Hamlets)	DuPre, Caledon G. (Buckinghamsh.)	Milligan, Robert (Bradford)	Smith, Sir Jno. M. F., K. H. (Chatham)	Wood, Basil T. (Knaresborough)
Butt, Isaac, LL.D. (Youghal)	East, Sir James B., Bart., D.C.L. (Winchester)	Mills, Arthur (Taunton)		Worcester, Marquis of (Gloucestershire, East)

[Three members who have died since the election—Messrs. Duncraft, Grainger, and Watson—are not included in the list.]

GENERAL REMARKS.

The number of constituencies is 374, and there were 212 contests, viz., 25 in English counties, 2 in Welsh, 4 in Scotch, and 20 in Irish; 131 in English cities and boroughs, 7 in Welsh, 13 in Scotch, 19 in Irish, and 1 in the Universities. The few contests in the counties indicate that the bulk of the landed aristocracy was ranged on one side, and that the question of principle or place in dispute did not deeply interest the rival sections of that body. In Middlesex and Surrey (East), where two of the severest contests occurred, the Ministerialists were defeated more by the exertions of the bulk of the electors, than by the influence of the great landowners.

The contests were not, on the whole, numerous, nor did the electors take a deep interest in them. Taking throughout the largest number of voters for the opposing candidates as signifying the total number of voters who polled, it will be seen, that in Bucks, out of a constituency of 5659, only 2656 voted; in Cornwall (East), out of 5694, 4784; in Essex (South), out of 5819, 4554; and in Surrey (East), out of 6118, 4572 voted. In the small boroughs, other than political motives gave activity to electors, and in them, generally, the bulk of the voters went to the poll. In the large boroughs, the number of voters who polled was comparatively a small part of the constituencies, as the following examples will show: Finsbury polled 9514—constituency, 20,025; Greenwich polled 4431—constituency, 6308; Lambeth polled 8551—constituency, 18,181; Liverpool polled 11,797—constituency, 17,443; London polled 9960—constituency, 22,723; Manchester polled 11,175—constituency, 18,921; Glasgow, polled 5548—constituency, 15,560. It says very little for the public spirit of Liverpool, that two Ministerialists were elected to that borough, while more than 5000 voters were unpolled. Manchester is remarkable for the comparatively large proportion of voters who took part in the election. In Ireland there was more excitement than in England, and larger proportionate bodies of the constituencies went to the poll. In Scotland the contests were too few to require many remarks. Ayr was unexpectedly contested at the last moment, and a

good, though unsuccessful, fight was made in favour of Mr. Cardwell, who had just been defeated in Liverpool; and at Wick a contest unexpectedly terminated in defeating the gentleman who had long sat for the united boroughs on the interest of the Duke of Sutherland. On the whole, the contests were not spirited nor severe, and the comparatively small number of electors who took part in them is a significant fact, both as indicating the character of the present elections, and as bearing on the proposition for the extension of the suffrage. Of the persons who have votes a great number will not trouble themselves to give them.

The changes were numerous: 199 members of the old Parliament retired, or were rejected, and 24 members changed their seats. Of the new members introduced, 183 now sit in Parliament for the first time; the remainder have sat in Parliament before, and are marked with two asterisks in the list above. The following is a complete list of the members of the last Parliament who have not seats in this:—

Abdy, Sir T. N. (Lyme Regis)
Adair, R. S. A. (Cambridge)
Alexander, N. (Antrim)
Anderson, A. (Orkney and Shetland)
Anstey, T. C. (Youghal)
Armstrong, Sir A. (Kirkcaldy)
Arundel, Earl of (Lincoln)
Bagot, Hon. M. (Denbighshire)
Bagshaw, J. (Harwich)
Baldwin, C. B. (Totnes)
Barron, Sir H. W. (Warrington)
Bell, Jacob (St. Albans)
Bell, Matthew (Northumberland, S.)
Bellew, R. M. (Louth)
Benett, John (Wiltshire)
Berkeley, Hon. Grantley (Gloucester, W.)
Bernal, Ralph (Rochester)
Best, John (Kidderminster)
Birch, Sir Thos. (Liverpool)
Blackstone, W. S. (Wallingford)
Blair, Stephen (Bolton)
Blakemore, R. (Wells)
Blewitt, R. J. (Monmouth)
Bowles, Rear-Adm. (Lancaster)
Boyd, Dr. John (Coleraine)
Bridges, Sir Brook (Kent, E.)
Broadwood, H. (Bridgewater)
Bunbury, E. H. (Bury St. Edmunds)
Bunbury, Captain W. M. (Carlisle)
Butler, Pierce S. (Kilkenny)
Buxton, Sir E. N. (Essex, S.)
Campbell, Hon. W. F. (Cambridge)
Cardwell, Edward (Liverpool)
Carew, W. H. P. (Cornwall, E.)
Castlereagh, Viscount (Down)
Cavendish, W. G. (Peterborough)
Chatterton, Col. T. C. (Cork)
Chichester, Lord J. L. (Belfast)
Childers, J. W. (Malton)
Cholmeley, Sir M. J. (Lincolnshire, N.)
Clements, Hon. C. S. (Leitrim)
Clerk, Right Hon. Sir Geo. (Dover)
Clive, H. B. (Ludlow)
Cochrane, A. R. W. D. B. (Bridport)
Coke, Hon. E. K. (Norfolk, W.)
Colebrook, Sir T. E. (Taunton)
Collins, Thomas (Knarborough)
Collins, William (Warwick)
Copeland, Alderman (Stoke-upon-Trent)
Craig, Sir W. G. (Edinburgh)
Crawford, Sharman (Rochdale)
Currie, H. (Glasgow)
Curtis, H. M. (Rye)
Damer, Right Hon. Col. (Dorchester)
Dawes, E. (Isle of Wight)
Dawson, Hon. T. J. (Monaghan co.)
D'Eyncourt, Right Hon. C. T. (Lambeth)
Dick, Quintin (Aylesbury)
Douglas, Sir Chas. E. (Warwick)
Douro, Marquis of (Norwich)
Drummond, H. H. (Perthshire)
Duncan, Viscount (Bath)
Dundas, Sir David (Sutherlandshire)
Ebrington, Viscount (Plymouth)
Edwards, H. (Hull)
Ellis, J. (Leicester)
Enfield, Viscount (Chatham)
Estcourt, Colonel (Devizes)
Evans, J. (Haverfordwest)
Fagan, J. (Wexford co.)
Fitzpatrick, Right Hon. J. (Queen's co.)
Fordyce, Captain A. (Aberdeen)
Fortescue, Hon. J. W. (Barnstable)
Fox, S. W. L. (Beverley)
Fox, W. J. (Oldham)
Gore, W. R. O. (Sligo co.)
Grattan, H. (Meath co.)
Greene, T. (Lancaster)
Greenfell, C. P. (Preston)
Grey, Sir G. (Northumberland, N.)
Grey, R. W. (Tynemouth)
Halliwell, E. G. (Newry)
Halliburton, Lord J. (Forfarshire)
Hardcastle, J. A. (Colchester)
Harris, Hon. Capt. (Christchurch)
Harris, R. (Leicester)
Hatchell, Right Hon. J. (Windsor)
Heald, J. (Stockport)
Hennessy, E. (Great Grimsby)
Henry, A. (Lancashire, S.)
Heyworth, L. (Derby)
Hildyard, T. B. T. (Nottingham, S.)
Hill, Lord M. (Evesham)
Hobhouse, T. B. (Lincoln)
Hodges, T. T. (Rochester)
Hodges, T. L. (Kent, West)
Hodgson, W. N. (Carlisle)
Holland, R. (Hastings)
Hope, H. T. (Gloucester)
Hope, A. B. (Maidstone)
Hornby, J. (Blackburn)
Horsman, E. (Cockermouth)
Houldsworth, T. (Nottingham)
Howard, Hon. J. K. (Malmesbury)
Howard, P. H. (Carlisle)
Howard, Sir R. (Wicklow)
Humphrey, J. (Southwark)
Kerrison, Sir E. (Eye)
Kildare, Marquis of (Kildare)
Knightley, Sir C. (Northamptonshire, S.)
Lacy, H. C. (Bodmin)
Lawley, Hon. R. R. (Pontefract)
Lennard, T. B. (Maldon)
Lewis, G. C. (Herefordshire)
Littleton, Hon. E. R. (Walsall)
Loch, J. (Wick Burghs)
Lushington, C. (Westminster)
Mackinnon, W. A. sen. (Lymington)
Macnaghten, Sir E. (Antrim co.)
Macnamara, W. N. (Clare co.)
McCallagh, W. T. (Dundalk)
Maher, N. V. (Tipperary co.)
Mahon, Lord (Hertford)
Mahon, O. Gorman (Ennis)
Manners, Lord C. S. (Leicestershire, N.)
Marshall, James G. (Leeds)
Martin, C. W. (Newport)
Matheson, Col. F. (Ashburton)
Melgund, Viscount (Greenock)
Miles, P. W. S. (Bristol)
Morgan, H. K. G. (Wexford co.)
Mowat, Francis (Penryn)
Nicholl, Right Hon. J. (Cardiff borough)
Norreys, Lord (Oxfordshire)
Nugent, Sir Percy (Westmeath)
O'Brien, Sir Lucius (Clare co.)
O'Brien, J. (Limerick)
O'Connell, Morgan J. (Kerry)
O'Connor, Fer. us (Nottingham)
Ozle Saville, C. H. (Northumberland)
Ord, William (Newcastle-on-Tyne)
Oswald, A. (Ayr county)
Paget, Lord Charles (Sandwich)
Palmer, Ronndell (Plymouth)
Parker, J. (Sheffield)
Perfect, R. (Lewes)
Phillips, Sir G. R. (Poole)
Pleadow, W. H. C. (Newport, I. of Wight)
Ponsonby, Hon. C. T. A. C. (Dungarvon)
Prosser, F. R. W. (Herefordshire)
Puey, P. (Berkshire)
Rawdon, Col. (Armagh)
Renton, J. C. (Berwick)
Reynolds, J. (Dublin)
Richards, R. (Merionethshire)
Romilly, Sir J. (Devonport)
Romilly, Col. (Canterbury)
Russell, Hon. E. S. (Tavistock)
Salomons, D. (Greenwich)
Salway, Col. H. (Ludlow)
Sanders, J. (Yarmouth)
Somers, J. P. (Sligo)
Somerton, Lord (Wilton)
Somerville, Sir W. (Drogheda)
Society, Alderman (Stafford)
Slaney, R. A. (Surreybury)
Smythe, Hon. G. A. P. S. (Canterbury)
Spearman, H. J. (Durham)
St. George, C. (Galway county)
Stanford, J. F. (Reading)
Stanley, E. (Cumberland, West)
Stanon, W. H. (Stroud)
Stanton, Sir G. (Portsmouth)
Stewart, Adm. H. (Greenwich)
Stuart, Lord P. J. (Ayr District)
Talbot, J. H. (New Ross)
Tennant, R. J. (Belfast)
Thompson, Colonel (Bradford)
Thompson, G. (Tower Hamlets)
Tollemache, Hon. T. J. (Grantham)
Townley, R. G. (Cambridgeshire)
Townley, J. (Beverley)
Trevor, Hon. T. (Hertfordshire)
Urquhart, D. (Stafford)
Verney, Sir H. (Bedford)
Verey, Hon. T. (Queen's county)
Villiers, Hon. F. W. C. (Weymouth)
Villiers, Lord (Cirencester)
Wakley, T. (Finsbury)
Walker, R. (Bury)
Watkins, Col. J. L. V. (Brecon)
Wawo, J. T. (South Shields)
Weston, Col. J. C. (King's county)
Whitmore, T. C. (Bridgnorth)
Williams, J. (Macclesfield)
Williamson, Sir H. (Sunderland)
Wilsons, H. (Tynro)
Wyld, J. (Bodmin)
Young, G. F. (Scarborough)

Amongst the new members are some notabilities, but the great majority of them have yet their reputation to make. Taking those worth mentioning, alphabetically, Mr. Ball (Cambridgeshire), is a farmer and a Dissenter—an unusual representative of a county; Mr. Alderman Challis (Finsbury), the Lord Mayor for 1853, otherwise a man advanced in life; Mr. M. Chambers (Greenwich), a distinguished barrister; Mr. C. Duffy (New Ross), the founder and editor of the *Notion*, an influential democratic paper, published in Dublin; Captain Laffan, Inspector of Railways; Mr. Layard (Aylesbury), celebrated for his excavations at Nineveh; Mr. Lucas (Meath county), editor of the *Tribune*, a distinguished Papist writer; Mr. Miall (Rochdale), the editor of the *Nonconformist*; Dr. Mitchell, M. D. (Bodmin), a clever writer—but few gentlemen of his profession ever enter the House of Commons; Mr. Oliveira (Pontefract), connected with Portugal, and active in getting the wine duties modified; Mr. Pellatt (Southwark), a conspicuous Dissenter; Mr. Rolt (Greenwich), a great contractor; Sir J. V. Stalley (Westminster), a practical farmer and writer on agriculture; Mr. S. Whitbread (Bedford), a grandson of a celebrated Whig politician. There is, no doubt, much new talent in Parliament, but we must wait for time to develop it.

Amongst the members formerly in Parliament, and now restored to it, Sir E. Lytton Bulwer Lytton (county of Hertford) and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay (Edinburgh) are amongst the most conspicuous, and the only ones whom we deem it necessary to mention. The former is the celebrated novelist, who is known to most readers. In former Parliaments he sat as a Whig, and distinguished himself by his writings and speeches in favour of the Melbourne Ministry; he now returns to Parliament a Protectionist and a Conservative. The latter is the eminent historian, poet, and essayist. He was a member of the Whig Ministry, but left it after being defeated at Edinburgh, in 1847. His powerful eloquence makes him a most important addition to the House.

Of the members not re-elected, many were unimportant; but amongst them, deserving of mention, are the following:—Mr. C. Anstey (Youghal), who made himself remarkable by his industry, who was chairman of the Wine Duties Committee, and considered a rising man; Mr. Bernal (Rochester), for many years Chairman of Committees, and much respected; Sir E. Buxton (Essex, S.), the representative by inheritance of the Anti-Slavery party; Mr. Cardwell, (Liverpool), a conspicuous member of the Peel party, formerly Secretary to the Treasury, and one of the late Sir Robert Peel's literary executors; Sir George Clerk (Dover), another conspicuous member of the same party, who, for many years was the chief representative of the Tory party in Scotland, and the conduit of its patronage for that country; Mr. Baile Cochrane (Southampton), an author, who took up the Greek question on the Tory side; Mr. Sharman Crawford (Rochdale), the advocate of Tenant-right, who was defeated in attempting to get returned for Down; the Marquis

of Douro (Norwich), the present Duke of Wellington; Mr. Tennyson (Bath), an old Liberal-Whig, and the representative of the borough from the beginning of its Parliamentary existence; Lord Duncan (Bath), distinguished by his exertions for the repeal of the Window-Tax; Lord Ebrington (Plymouth), an industrious, painstaking, and independent Whig nobleman; Mr. W. J. Fox (Oldham), the well-known public writer and eloquent preacher; Mr. H. Grattan (Meath), the son of the great advocate of the Roman Catholics; Mr. Green (Lancaster), the Chairman of Committees under the Tory régime; Sir George Grey (Northumberland, N.), Secretary of State for the Home Department in the late Administration; Mr. Hodges (West Kent), who for many years represented that part of the county on the Liberal interest, and now retires from public life; Mr. Horsman (Cockermouth), a useful and able Church reformer; Mr. G. C. Lewis (Herefordshire), Secretary to the Treasury in the late Administration, and a political writer of some celebrity; Lord Mahon (Hertford, B.), an historian, Under-Secretary of State in Sir R. Peel's Administration, and one of the literary executors both of Sir R. Peel and of the Duke of Wellington; Mr. Morgan J. O'Connell (Kerry), one of the relatives of the late Daniel O'Connell—leaving only one of that family in the House; Mr. J. Parker (Sheffield), Secretary of the Treasury in the late Administration; Mr. Reynolds (Dublin), the late conspicuous member of that city; Sir J. Romilly (Devonport), the Master of the Rolls, removing from Parliament the only Judge who had a seat therein; Mr. Salomons (Greenwich), worthy of note as a member of the Jewish persuasion; Sir William Somerville (Drogheda), Secretary for Ireland in the late Administration; Sir G. Staunton (Portsmouth), a Chinese scholar, and an authority concerning that country; Colonel Thompson (Bradford), an eloquent and consistent advocate of Free Trade—a pithy speaker, and a valuable, if sometimes eccentric representative; Mr. Wakley (Finsbury), formerly a very popular leader, and always favourably listened to in Parliament; Mr. G. F. Young (Scarborough), a well-known and active Protectionist.

The parties which lost by the election were the Whigs, losing eleven seats at least, of whom Sir G. Grey, Sir John Romilly, Mr. Cornwall Lewis, Mr. Parker, and Sir W. Somerville, were distinguished men; and the Peelites, of whom Mr. Cardwell, Lord Mahon, and Sir George Clerk were the most conspicuous. In Ireland the losses of the Whigs were chiefly occasioned by the Roman Catholic priests taking a decided part against them; and by their influence, Mr. Grattan, who had, with most of the Whigs, the greatest hereditary claims on their gratitude, was ejected from Meath, and Sir W. Somerville from Drogheda.

The parties which gained by the election were the Ministerialists and the Roman Catholic and Democratic party in Ireland. The latter gained eight seats. The Dissenters gained, and the Reformers gained, but how many votes is at present not known. All extreme opinions seem to have gained, as if men had become less compromising.

The Dissenting interest is reputed to be very strong, numbering 36 representatives; united with the Catholics in hostility to the Established Church, though not agreeing on other points, they will form a compact body of nearly 90 members. No opinion seems to have gained a greater accession of strength than that hostility represented by these united gentlemen. Mr. Bright and Mr. Bell belong to the Society of Friends.

The most remarkable contrast of opinion is that between the counties and the towns. The great majority of the members of the former are Ministerialists, Conservatives, or Protectionists. The great majority of the latter, particularly all the representatives of large constituencies, except that of Liverpool, belong to the Opposition, and advocate political improvement. Including, amongst the anti-Protectionists, those who have since the election come over to the policy, it now embraces the bulk of the representatives, and it includes the most intelligent and most advancing part of the population.

As to the professions of the persons composing the House of Commons, 67 are military and 13 naval officers; 127 are connected with the law, or have been educated as lawyers, though only comparatively few actually practice either as attorneys or barristers; 92 persons are connected with trade or manufactures, 20 connected with banks, 12 are leading railway directors, 5 East India directors, 7 literary men, who profess to live in a great measure by their labours; and the remainder may be classed as political adventurers, country gentlemen, and younger members of the aristocracy, who enter Parliament to sustain their family interest, or find an agreeable and useful occupation.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PARLIAMENT.

The total population of the Empire by the last census—which, as already published, is known to be incorrect, and chiefly in omissions—was as follows:—

England and Wales	17,922,760
Scotland	2,870,784
Islands on the British Seas	142,916
Ireland	6,515,794
Total	27,452,262

The number of registered electors is 1,167,466, thus distributed:—

Counties, England	470,791
Wales	36,458
Scotland	50,750
Ireland	136,222
Total, Counties	694,221
Boroughs, England	385,341
Wales	11,749
Scotland	47,854
Ireland	28,301
Total, Boroughs	473,245
Total	1,167,466

It appears, therefore, that throughout the empire there is one elector to every 23½ inhabitants; or, excluding Ireland, 1 to every 21. In the divisions, the proportions are different: in the English counties, 1 to every 21; in the Welsh counties, 1 to every 19; in the Scotch counties, 1 to every 35; in the English boroughs 1 to every 18; in the Welsh boroughs, 1 to every 24; and in the Scotch boroughs, 1 to every 23. Next to Ireland, Scotland has fewest voters in proportion to the people, and Wales has the most.

Excluding the females, represented by their fathers, husbands, or brothers; deducting the children, and adopting the ascertained proportion of males to the whole population under the former census (the returns of ages under the late census not yet being complete), it appears that there are at present about 6,300,000 males of full age in the empire. The number of registered electors in proportion to them is 1 in 5.4-10. If we include double votes, we may infer that there is 1 elector to about 5½ males, or only 1 out of every 5½ is really represented.

The proportion of members to the population is—Counties: English, 1 to 67,850; Welsh, 1 to 47,908; Scotch, 1 to 58,421. Boroughs: English, 1 to 22,106; Welsh, 1 to 20,504; Scotch, 1 to 49,395. Leaving out Ireland, the proportion of members to the population of the rest of the empire is 1 to 37,859; and, including Ireland, the proportion to the whole empire is 1 to 41,720. The Welsh borough population has the most representatives; the English county population the fewest, even fewer than the population of Ireland, which, on the whole, has 1 representative to 62,055 people.

It must be noticed, too, as to the distribution of members, that the cities and boroughs of England, excluding the completely anomalous Universities, elect 319 members, and they contain a population of 7,140,241. The remainder of the population, 20,310,621, elect 339 members: a minority of the people electing the majority of Parliament.

In all these points we fail to discover any semblance of a system. There is no reason why the borough population should have more members than the county population; or why the borough population of Wales, in particular, should have a greater share of the representation than the county population of Scotland. No reference to property or intelligence can justify the distinction and the preference.

Examined in detail, the Parliamentary representation of the people is discovered to be full of strange anomalies. The proportion of electors to population, like other parts of the system, follows no rule, either in counties or boroughs. In Hertford the registered electors are to the population as 1 to 29; in West Kent, 1 to 24; in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1 to 21; in Warwick, 1 to 15; in East Cumberland, 1 to 14; and in Rutland, as 1 to 12. In Scotland, a few of the proportions are—1 to 128 in Shetland and Orkney; 1 to 122 in Sutherland; 1 to 101 in Inverness; 1 to 41 in Aberdeen; 1 to 33 in Berwick; and 1 to 19 in Selkirk. Amongst the boroughs the discrepancies are greater: in Dover the registered electors are to the population as 1 to 10; in Ludlow, as 1 to 12; and in Arundel, as 1 to 13; while in Leeds they are as 1 to 27; Halifax, 1 to 28; Gateshead, 1 to 36; Oldham, 1 to 38; Bradford, 1 to 38; and Dudley, 1 to 41. In Scotland and Wales the discrepancies on this point amongst the boroughs are of less importance, and not worth detail.

With reference to the distribution of members amongst the counties, we find the following:—

	Population, excluding represented towns.	Voters.	Represent y.	Members.
Rutland	22,983	1,876	128,678	2
Westmoreland	46,458	4,062	251,170	2
Sussex (West)	56,526	3,257	269,105	2
Huntingdon	57,964	2,852	284,919	2
Worcester (West)	61,110	4,135	363,565	2
Cumberland (West)	66,292	4,144	266,059	2
Northumberland (North)	66,758	3,111	445,470	2
Salop (South)	67,605	3,571	444,230	2
Nottingham (South)	69,037	3,801	362,207	2
Totals	514,733	30,809	2,855,452	18

These nine counties, having a population of 514,733, with 30,647 voters, and rated to the poor at £2,855,452, send 18 members to Parliament; while the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a larger population (794,779), more electors (37,319), and rated to the poor at almost as large a sum (£2,400,871), sends only 2 members. In this case the contrast is not between a town and county population, but between the population, voters, and wealth of certain counties, in all of which it may be supposed that the landed aristocracy have an equal interest; and the result is, that the gentlemen of Yorkshire being nearly equal in point of property with the gentlemen of nine other counties, possess only one-ninth of the power in the legislature which the others possess. Similar discrepancies run through the whole county constituencies, though they are not equally glaring. In such cases, unless the landowners possess property in different counties, they are, like the humblest class of the excluded population, though not to an equal degree, unfairly deprived of their due share of legislative power. Deducting the inhabitants of the represented towns, the counties of England contain 9,770,495 people—average, one member to every 67,850 persons. Seven counties, or divisions of counties—York (West Riding), Lancaster (South), Lancashire (North), Middlesex, Kent (West), Devon (South), Stafford (South), contain 2,557,310 persons—average, one member to every 182,665. Seven other counties, or divisions of counties—Northumberland (North), Cumberland (West), Worcester (West), Huntingdon, Sussex (West), Westmoreland, and Rutland—contain only a population of 378,091, or one member to 27,006. Thus these latter seven counties have, in proportion to their population, nearly seven times as large a share of the representation as the former seven counties. The intermediate counties are all more or less above the average. Durham (North), with a population of 136,843 is the nearest to the mean.

No one of the counties of Wales, in point of population, comes up to the average of the English counties. Exclusive of represented towns, the Welsh county population is 718,628; they return 15 members, or 1 to every 47,908 persons. Glamorgan, with the largest population, 103,222, sends 2 members; and so does Denbigh, with a population of 75,869, and assessed to the poor at the sum of £243,672; while Pembroke, with a population of 67,711, or only 8158 less, and rated to the poor at the sum of £236,276, or only £7396 less, sends only 1. At the same time, Radnor, with a population of 18,304, and assessed at £83,896, also sends 1. Pembroke is the worst treated of the Welsh counties; and Radnor, in proportion to its population and wealth, has the largest share of the county representation.

Scotland with a county population, exclusive of represented towns, of 1,752,658, returning 30 members, has 1 to every 58,421. Amongst the counties, however, the representation is very unequally divided. Lanark has a population of 165,485, or nearly three times more than the average; and Selkirk has a population of 9809, or only one-sixth of the average: it has, in proportion to its population, seventeen times as much representation as Lanark. Comparing Lanark with Radnor and Selkirk, each returning one member; or comparing Selkirk and Peebles, having together a population of 20,547, or less than Rutland, with the West Riding of Yorkshire, we see there are discrepancies in the county representation as great between different parts of the empire as in the same parts, and almost as great amongst the counties as amongst the boroughs. Such discrepancies offend the mind, which feels astonished at the two small Scotch counties having as large a share of political power as the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Of the Irish county representation we think it needless to say more than a word. The great discrepancies in the property returns inform us that great changes are going on in that country, and what we might now say would be no index to what has been, or what will be.

Coming to the English boroughs, we must take them only in a wholesale way. The Parliamentary paper No. 441, of the last session, supplied on the motion of Mr. Hume, contains a list of boroughs arranged according to their population. The first sixteen of these, which contain the most population, are the Tower Hamlets, Liverpool, Marylebone, Finsbury, Manchester, Lambeth, Westminster, Birmingham, Southwark, Leeds, Bristol, Sheffield, London, Wolverhampton, Greenwich, and Bradford (Yorkshire). The population of all the represented boroughs of England is 7,140,241; and these boroughs contain 3,726,856 persons, or more than half that population. The total registered electors are 385,341; and these sixteen boroughs contain, of the whole, 204,413, or more than half, and they are assessed to the poor in the sum of £13,313,770. They elect, however, only 34 members out of the 319 returned by the cities and boroughs; containing more than half the population, and more than half the voters, they have less than one-ninth of the borough representation. At the other end of the scale, where the boroughs of smallest population are placed, some of them having only one member, as marked below, we must take 21 boroughs to have an equal number of members, 34. Thus Knarborough, Andover, Ludlow, Thirsk (1), Lymington, Leominster, Calne (1), Marlborough, Northallerton (1), Richmond (York), Reigate (1), Wells, Evesham, Dartmouth (1), Harwich, Totness, Thetford, Lyme Regis (1), Ashburton (1), Honiton (2), the smallest borough with two members; and Arundel (1)—in all, 21—return 34 members, like the others, and they contain a population of 97,260; their registered electors are 6221, and the amount of property at which they are assessed to the poor-rate is £324,383. To make the contrast clear, read it thus:—

	Members.	Population.	Registered Electors.	Property.
First Series .. 34 .. .	34	3,726,856	204,413	£13,313,770
Second Series .. 34 .. .	34	97,260	6,221	£324,383

This is a contrast between borough populations, having no conflicting interests. One series has only a 73d part of the whole borough population, and only a 62d part of the electors registered in the boroughs; while the other has more than the half of the borough population, and more than half of the electors, and has more than forty times as much property as the other; and yet both have exactly the same amount of legislative power. Why should the second series of boroughs—not particularly distinguished for their intelligence—have, in comparison to property, population, and electors, forty times as much power as the first in Parliament? If they were all situated in one province, or part of the empire, such a glaring injustice would not be tolerated for a day. Let us compare the Tower Hamlets with Honiton. They stand thus:—

	Members.	Population.	Registered Electors.	Property.
Tower Hamlets .. 2 .. .	2	539,111	23,534	£1,374,052
Honiton 2 .. .	2	3,427	287	£9,924

Both have the same legislative power; yet one has 157 times as much population, 82 times as many electors, and has property rated to the poor 132 times greater than the other.

In the representation of Ireland, something worse even may be found than the borough of Honiton. Portarlington has only 71 electors; it returns one member, and has, in proportion to its electors, twice as large a share of the representation even as Honiton. For anomalies, Ireland still bears off the palm.

Between these extreme cases there are almost every conceivable variety of misproportions between representatives, population, electors, and property; which would be a waste of space to go over in detail.

In England there are 268 towns, and in Scotland 71, each of which contains upwards of 2000 inhabitants, which have no other share in the representation than as they may have county qualifications. Amongst the former, Birkenhead is the largest, and it contains a population of 24,175; and Alston, in Cumberland, 2005 inhabitants, the smallest. Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, with 8564 people, is the largest unrepresented town in Scotland; and Ferryport-on-Craig, Fife, with 2051, the smallest. In Wales there are no unrepresented towns with more than 2000 inhabitants. Around the metropolis there are four suburban parishes unrepresented, with population as follows:—Chelsea, 56,538; Kensington, 44,053; Hammersmith, 17,760; Fulham, 11,886: all in Middlesex.

On coming to the end of these brief notices of our system of representation, we are astonished that so anomalous a contrivance is found quite compatible, as is known to every man, with national prosperity and national greatness. The majority are excluded from the representation. The majority of the electors are outvoted by a minority, and Parliament represents only a minority of those who are entrusted with the franchise. Parliament is elected by only a portion of the electoral body, which is itself a very unequally distributed fragment of the whole.

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Blake as a Post, and Bombastes Furioso. Thursday, 11: Anne
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Blake as a Post, and Bombastes Furioso. Saturday, 13: Anne
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2 Gravy Spoons 7 4 13 4	2 Gravy Spoons 7 6 9 6
1 Soup Ladle 10 7 4 13 4	1 Soup Ladle 12 7 6 9 6
1 Sauce Ladle 10 7 4 13 4	1 Sauce Ladle 12 8 0 4 6
1 Salt Spoon (gilt) 7 10 1 0	1 Salt Spoon (strong gilt) 2 2 0
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